

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE
FOR
1912-13.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

IN EUROPE.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE & Co., 10, Orange Street,
Leicester Square, London, W. C.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., 54, Parliament
Street, London, S. W.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill,
London, E. C.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & Co.,
68-74, Carter Lane, London, E. C.

MR. BERNARD QUARITCH, 11, Grafton Street,
New Bond Street, London, W.

MESSRS. P. S. KING & SON, 2 & 4, Great
Smith Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

MESSRS. W. THACKER & Co., 2, Creed Lane,
London, E. C.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN of 1, Adelphi Terrace,
London, W. C., with depôts at New York,
Toronto, Melbourne, Wellington, Cape
Town, Calcutta, Tokio and Leipzig.

MR. OTTO HARRASSOWITZ, }
MR. KARL HIERSEMANN, } Leipzig.

MESSRS. R. FRIEDLANDER & SOHN, 11, Carl-
strasse, Berlin, N. W.

MR. ERNEST LEROUX, 23, Rue Bonaparte,
Paris.

MR. MARTINUS NIJHOFF, The Hague, Holland

MR. B. H. BLACKWELL, 50 & 51, Broad
Street, Oxford.

MESSRS. DEIGHTON, BELL & Co., Cambridge.

MESSRS. LUZAC & Co., 46, Great Russell
Street, London, W. C.

MESSRS. OLIVER & BOYD, Tweeddale Court,
Edinburgh.

MESSRS. E. PONSONBY, LIMITED, 116, Grafton
Street, Dublin.

IN INDIA.

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta and
Simla.

MESSRS. NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta.

MESSRS. R. CAMBRAY & Co., Calcutta.

MESSRS. S. K. LAHIRI & Co., Calcutta.

CALCUTTA SCHOOL BOOK AND USEFUL LITERA-
TURE SOCIETY of 1, Wellington Square,
Calcutta.

MESSRS. B. BANERJEE & Co., Calcutta.

MESSRS. BUTTERWORTH & Co., LD., Calcutta.

THE WELDON LIBRARY of 18-5, Chowringhee
Road, Calcutta.

MESSRS. M. C. SIROAR & SONS of 75, Harri-
son Road, Calcutta.

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

MESSRS. V. KALYANARAMA IYER & Co.,
Madras.

MESSRS. G. A. NATESAN & Co., Madras.

MESSRS. THOMPSON & Co., Madras.

MESSRS. S. MURTHY & Co., Madras.

MESSRS. TEMPLE & Co., Madras.

MESSRS. COMBRIDGE & Co., Madras.

MESSRS. P. R. RAMA IYER & Co., Madras.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co., LD., Bombay.

MESSRS. A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co., Bombay.

MESSRS. D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.,
Bombay.

MRS. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON, Bombay.

MR. SUNDER PANDURANG, Bombay.

MESSRS. GOPAL NARAYEN & Co., Bombay.

MESSRS. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SONS,
Booksellers and Publishers, Kalbadevi,
Bombay.

SUPERINTENDENT, AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION
PRESS, Rangoon.

RAI SAHIB M. GULAB SINGH & SONS, Mufid-
i-Am Press, Lahore.

MR. N. B. MATHUR, Superintendent, Nazair
Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.

MESSRS. A. CHAND & Co., Punjab.

BABU S. C. TALUKDAR, Proprietor, Students
& Co., Cooch Behar.

IN CEYLON.

MESSRS. A. M. & J. FERGUSON.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1912-13.



Price Re. 1-1-0 or 1 shilling 5 pence.

PESHAWAR:

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1913.

PRINTED BY MR. H. GLEGG,

SUPDT., N.-W. F. PROVINCE GOVT. PRESS, PESHAWAR.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
PART I.		CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF	
GENERAL SUMMARY.		THE LAND—concluded.	
Frontier affairs	i	5. REVENUE AND RENT PAYING CLASSES—	
Frontier Militia Corps, &c.	ii	Punjab Land Alienation Act	5
Condition of the people	ib.	Transfers of land	ib.
Realization of the revenue	iii	Transfers to and from agricultural tribes	ib.
Police	ib.		
Criminal Justice	ib.	CHAPTER III.—Protection.	
Prisons	iv	1. LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY	6
Civil Justice	ib.	2. COURSE OF LEGISLATION	ib.
Registration	ib.	3. POLICE—	
Municipal administration and the working of		Police cases	ib.
District Boards	ib.	Criminal Investigation Department	ib.
Agriculture	v	Internal Economy	7
Weather and Crops	ib.	4. CRIMINAL JUSTICE—	
Forests	ib.	Crime	ib.
Trade	ib.	General result of criminal trials	ib.
Public Works	ib.	The work of the Courts—	
Irrigation	vi	(a) Judicial Commissioner	ib.
Revenue and Finance	ib.	(b) Sessions Judges	8
Vital Statistics	ib.	(c) District Magistrates	ib.
Vaccination	ib.	(d) Additional District Magistrates	ib.
Medical Relief	ib.	(e) Honorary Magistrates	ib.
Education	vii	Punishments	ib.
		Frontier Crimes Regulation	ib.
PART II.		5. PRISONS—	
CHAPTER I.—Political.		General	9
1. PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA,		Total number of prisoners	ib.
CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES	1	Under-trial prisoners	ib.
2. HISTORICAL SUMMARY	ib.	Juvenile prisoners	ib.
3. FORM OF ADMINISTRATION	ib.	Executions	ib.
4. CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES	ib.	Escapes	ib.
5. SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS	ib.	Establishment	ib.
6. CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY	ib.	Discipline of Jail establishment	ib.
7. DETAILS OF THE CENSUS—TRIBES AND		Convict punishments	ib.
LANGUAGES	ib.	Financial	ib.
8. CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION	ib.	Employment of prisoners	10
9. FRONTIER AFFAIRS	ib.	Vital Statistics	ib.
10. CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE	ib.	6. CIVIL JUSTICE—	
		Institutions in Original Courts	ib.
CHAPTER II.—Administration of		Nature and value of suits	11
the Land.		Agency for disposal of civil business	ib.
1. REALIZATION OF THE REVENUE—		Appellate work	ib.
Demand and Collections	3	Execution of decrees	ib.
Land Revenue Assignments	ib.	Judicial Commissioner's Court	12
Coercive processes for the collection of			
land revenue	ib.	7. REGISTRATION	ib.
Advances under the Land Improvement		8. DISTRICT BOARDS—	
and Agriculturists' Loans Act	ib.	Working of the Boards	ib.
Land Acquisition Act	4	Financial	ib.
2. SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS	ib.	9. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—	
3. LAND RECORDS—		Number and nature of Municipalities	ib.
Establishment	ib.	Receipts	ib.
Mutations	ib.	Expenditure	13
Agricultural improvement	ib.		
4. WARDS' ESTATES—			
General	ib.		
Assets and Liabilities	5		
Income and Expenditure	ib.		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
CHAPTER IV.—Production and Distribution.		CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE—concluded.	
1. AGRICULTURE—		C. LOCAL FUNDS—concl'd.	
Agriculture	14	Police Funds	26
Prices	ib.	Public Works Funds	27
2. WEATHER AND CROPS—		Agror Accumulation Fund	ib.
Weather	ib.	Famine Fund	ib.
Calamities of the seasons	15	Chaukidari Clothing Fund	ib.
Crops	ib.	Saddana or Embankment Fund	ib.
Agricultural stock	ib.	Municipal Funds	ib.
3. ARBORICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE—		CHAPTER VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Service.	
Expenditure	ib.	1. DETAILS OF CENSUS	29
Fruit culture	ib.	2. VITAL STATISTICS—	
4. FORESTS—		Births	ib.
Demarcation and surveys	ib.	Deaths	ib.
Communications and buildings	16	Chief diseases	30
Forest offences	ib.	3. SANITATION—	
Protection from fire	ib.	Grants for sanitation	ib.
Protection from cattle	17	Sanitary works	31
Major and minor forest produce—		4. MEDICAL RELIEF—	
(a) Major	ib.	Hospitals and Dispensaries	ib.
(b) Minor	ib.	Accommodation	ib.
Financial results	ib.	Attendance	ib.
5. MINES AND QUARRIES—		Operations	ib.
<i>Kohat Salt Mines—</i>		Financial	32
<i>1912-13.</i>		Miscellaneous	ib.
General	18	5. VACCINATION—	
Accidents	ib.	Establishment	ib.
Trade facilities and administrative improvements... ..	ib.	Vaccinations performed	ib.
Raid at Jatta Ismail Khel in the Kohat District	ib.	Expenditure	ib.
6. MANUFACTURES—		CHAPTER VII.—Instruction.	
General	ib.	1. GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	33
Factories	19	2. EDUCATION—	
7. TRADE—		Number of institutions and scholars	ib.
Volume of trade. Review for the triennium 1910—1913	ib.	Expenditure	34
Tirah	20	Schools under District Boards	ib.
Afghanistan	ib.	Schools under Municipal Committees	35
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	ib.	Aided Schools	ib.
Buner	21	Private Schools	ib.
Waziristan	ib.	Arts Colleges	ib.
Kurram	ib.	Secondary Schools	36
Tea and Salt	ib.	Primary Schools	ib.
8. PUBLIC WORKS—		Training Institutions	ib.
Works carried out during the year	ib.	Schools for girls	ib.
Expenditure	22	Education of Muhammadans	37
9. IRRIGATION—		Kurram Agency	ib.
Lower Swat River Canal	ib.	Tochi Agency	ib.
Kabul River Canal	ib.	3. LITERATURE AND THE PRESS	ib.
Paharpur Canal	23	4. LITERARY SOCIETIES	ib.
Upper Swat River Canal	ib.	CHAPTER VIII.—Archæology.	
CHAPTER V.—Revenue and Finance.		Conservation	38
A. GROSS REVENUE	24	Exploration	ib.
B. PROVINCIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE	ib.	Epigraphy	ib.
C. LOCAL FUNDS—		Museum	39
District Funds	25	CHAPTER IX.—Miscellaneous.	
Cantonment Funds	ib.	1. ECCLESIASTICAL	40
Cantonment Hospital Funds... ..	26	2. CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT—	
Town and Bazar Funds	ib.	Disense and Veterinary institutions	ib.
Medical and Charitable Funds	ib.	Breeding operations	ib.
		Horse and Cattle Shows	ib.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE
FOR
1912-13.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. Relations with all the border tribes were exceptionally friendly *Frontier affairs.* during the year. At no time was there any likelihood of war, raiding decreased in a marked degree, and such offences as were committed by tribesmen were settled with the jirgas promptly and without difficulty. Waziristan has been the great—almost the only—source of real anxiety on the frontier during the past year, and remains the storm centre; but although the task of gaining the confidence of the Mahsuds and Wazirs and of counteracting the influence of their Mullahs is always full of difficulty, each year which passes without an expedition shows an increase, slow but steady, in our hold over the tribes, while the continued postponement of a war which has for so long been considered inevitable is not only a gain in itself, but may possibly avert hostilities altogether. In both the Wana and the Tochi Agencies crime has decreased, and the Militias have been even more successful than usual in intercepting raiders and inflicting severe punishment. The Mahsuds are becoming more than ever sapped by internal feuds, and the very house of the Mulla Powindah is divided against itself. At the time of writing it has lost what centre of cohesion it possessed in the Mulla himself, to whose death, though it occurred in November last, some time after the close of the year under report, a reference should be made here. In the Tochi the people are beginning to show some inclination to refer their disputes to our officers instead of taking the law into their own hands.

Next in interest to Waziristan was Kurram, which came into unusual prominence owing to the revolt (the outbreak of which was mentioned in last year's report) in the neighbouring Afghan province of Khost. The rebels captured the fort of Patan, half a mile from the Kurram border, in March 1912; in April they occupied the Afghan forts of Istia near the Peiwar Kotal and at Jaji Maidan, and towards the end of May an Afghan brigade suffered a reverse at their hands near the Altimur Pass. The Governor of Khost was closely invested in his capital Matun, and the Afghan authorities, compelled to resort to negotiation where force had failed, finally induced the revolting tribesmen to disperse, the Governor of Khost, whose oppression and mismanagement had caused the rising, being recalled to Kabul. The tribesmen cannot, however, be said to have been subdued; they still refuse to pay any revenue or to allow any Afghan officials or soldiers to enter their hills, while the new

Governor's writ does not run beyond rifle shot of his capital. The situation in Kurram was serious for a time owing to the large bodies of rebels who established themselves on the very border, intending to use our territory as a base of operations against Khost, and as a refuge in case of defeat. To prevent a violation of our territory 600 rifles of the Kurram Militia were sent to the border, and the rebel forces were ordered to leave its immediate neighbourhood, which after some hesitation they agreed to do. It was difficult also to restrain the Turis of Kurram, who have many grievances against the Afghan authorities, from joining the rebels; this was, however, successfully effected.

The Persian Gulf arms trade has steadily sunk in volume and importance, thanks to the naval operations, but the organization exists, and relaxation of supervision in the Gulf would rapidly revive the trade. The local manufacture of arms has received a considerable impetus, and, in addition to the old established firms of the Kohat Pass, new factories have been started in Waziristan, the Mohmand country, the Malakand Agency and Boner. The arms, however, are of inferior quality and are short-lived, while being hand-made their output is limited.

**Frontier Militia
Corps, &c.**

2. The discipline and behaviour of all corps were very good. There was a marked absence of serious crime, and only one rifle out of nearly 7,000 were lost during the year. Local allowances were granted in December 1912 to the two Waziristan corps. As far as the Northern Waziristan Militia is concerned, there is every reason to believe that the increase of pay given will prove to have solved the recruiting question. There has been a noticeable decrease in the number of applicants for discharge, and recruits of a better stamp have come forward for enlistment. The work of the Southern Waziristan Militia, however, is excessive, and the percentage of men in hospital, due chiefly to over work and shortness of leave and rest, is unduly high. An increase of the strength of this Corps is very necessary.

The orders of the Secretary of State constituting the Frontier Constabulary, which replaces the long condemned Border Military Police, were received in the Province on December 10th, 1912, and Mr. R. C. Boyle was appointed Commandant of the new Corps with effect from the 18th of the same month. Steps were taken to select for discharge from the existing Border Military Police all those who, either on the score of age or inefficiency, were unsuited for transfer to the Border Constabulary. The reorganisation entailed a nominal reduction from 2,906 to 2,400 men, though actually the Border Military Police was 517 men short of strength. Hence, owing to the necessity of keeping the garrisons of existing posts up to reasonable strength and some delay in the arrival of the new British officers of the Corps, progress was not as rapid as it would otherwise have been. The terms of service in the Corps appear popular, and recruiting has only been hampered by the difficulty of dispensing with the services of ineligible *en masse*; the Corps has now, however, been virtually brought up to full strength.

**Condition of
the people.**

3. In spite of a considerable contraction in the area sown owing to somewhat ill-distributed rainfall, the year has been one of general prosperity. Prices of food-grains were generally high, but there was a good demand for labour. The volume of trade increased enormously, the number of civil suits constituted a record, the birth-rate rose slightly, and the death-rate continued to stand at a low figure.

4. The number of writs and warrants issued for collection of land revenue has fallen from 1,984 to 1,565, and as high a figure as 99·07 per cent. of the fixed land revenue was realised, together with the bulk of the balance outstanding from the previous year. Of the total fluctuating land revenue demand, *viz.* Rs. 1,55,188, all but Rs 179 was collected. These figures, taken in conjunction with the drop in the number of coercive processes, indicate great ease in realisation. There was again a considerable increase in the amount advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and recoveries generally were good.

5. With the increase of serious crime adverted to in the following paragraph, the work thrown upon the Police has been more onerous than in previous years. Various alterations in the composition of the force have resulted during the year in an increase of 14 Head and 87 Foot Constables and a reduction of 24 Mounted Constables, but the necessity of further accession to its strength in the Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and Kohat districts is recognised. The success which has been obtained against kidnapping gangs by the Police and Militias of the Province is highly creditable considering the difficulties with which they have to contend and the ease with which any unarmed villager in a frontier village can be carried across the border. The Criminal Investigation Department, too, has successfully combatted the illicit trade in arms and the operations of the professional rifle thief during the year; in fact the work of the force as a whole has been satisfactory, though it is to be regretted that, in spite of special attention devoted to the subject, no noticeable improvement in detective ability has been displayed. Probably much advance in this direction cannot be expected as the force is at present trained. 721 officers and men, or 17 per cent. of the total strength, were rewarded for good work, though the number of dismissals was the largest of recent years. Education has advanced, the total number of men able to read and write being now 25 per cent. as against 21 per cent. in 1907.

6. There has again been an increase of crime, the advance having been persistent since the year 1907, when the figures first began to rise in recent years. The growth of offences under Local and Special Laws has been entirely among those under the Hackney and Stage Carriages, Police and Punjab Laws Acts, the prosecution of which is the outcome of Police and Magisterial activity. So far, therefore, the figures afford no cause for dissatisfaction. But turning to the record of offences under the Indian Penal Code, it will be found that while in 1907 there were 2,561 cases of serious crime, during the year under report there were as many as 3,987, and that murders were more numerous than in any previous year. At the same time the general percentage of discharges and acquittals is higher during 1912 than it has ever been in the last five years, while coincident with this advance in genuine crime a remarkable addition has occurred to the number of those trivial cases which are most frequently instituted without adequate cause. On the other hand the number of cases brought to trial for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants and false evidence against public justice has remained stationary. In view of the admitted fact that the giving of false evidence is one of the causes underlying the impotence of the higher courts in the face of serious crime, it is a matter of cardinal importance that cases of perjury even at the cost of valuable time should not be passed over; while a freer use of Sections 203 and 250,

Criminal Procedure Code, is required to restrain frivolous and vexatious institutions. Until this canker—namely the contemptuous disregard by witnesses of the penalties attaching to false evidence—at the root of our criminal procedure is excised, and until the resort of malicious and litigious complainants to our Courts can be checked, it will be difficult for the latter to be reinstated in the position which they should occupy in the scheme of criminal administration and play a leading and successful part in the suppression of crime.

Prisons.

7. The accommodation of the Jails of the Province has increased slightly during the year, but, in spite of this, overcrowding occurred in all but one. The health of the prisoners, however, did not suffer, as the excess population was accommodated in tents. The death-rate, *viz.* 11·09, was the lowest yet recorded in the Province, only 16 persons having died during the year; and though the percentage of admissions into hospital for malaria has risen during the year, the previous twelve months were abnormally healthy, and the figures now recorded may be considered satisfactory. A slight decrease occurred in the number of convict punishments inflicted; but several serious offences were committed by members of the Subordinate Jail establishment, notably in regard to the ill-treatment of prisoners. It is hoped that the punitive measures adopted will prevent any recurrence of this evil.

Civil Justice.

8. The total number of suits instituted has been the largest yet recorded. This continued expansion in litigation is probably due to a number of contributory factors, the phenomenon being one usually associated with growth of population and general increase of wealth, while in the North-West Frontier Province the effects of a tendency natural everywhere are enhanced by the presence of a population which loves litigation for its own sake. The increase in the number of cases filed under the Pre-emption Act has brought to the fore once more the question whether the existing law might not with advantage be modified. At the same time, even if it be admitted that the right of pre-emption is better suited to an obsolete condition of society, that it restricts free contract and promotes litigation, its withdrawal cannot now be contemplated as a matter of practical politics; and a remedy must probably be looked for in an amendment of the measure now in force. From this point of view the working of the Punjab Pre-emption Act of 1913 will be watched with interest. It is satisfactory to observe that a stricter attention devoted to the subject has resulted in a rise in the percentage of realisations of decrees granted by the Civil Courts.

Registration.

9. The volume of registration has again increased, the most notable advance in the figures occurring in the Peshawar District, where the extraordinarily keen competition for land in the Mardan Sub-Division, due to the approaching completion of the Upper Swat River Canal, has led to the presentation of sale and mortgage deeds in largely increased numbers. No prosecutions were instituted under the Registration Act, and for the second year no attempts were detected to evade the provisions of the Land Alienation Act.

Municipal administration and the working of District Boards.

10. The general working of the Municipal and Notified Area Committees has been satisfactory upon the whole, and all closed the year with satisfactory balances. The District Boards are also reported to have worked well in the main, but in Peshawar the members displayed a regrettable indifference to their duties. Both the income and expenditure of these bodies rose during the year, with the result that the financial position of all has improved.

11. Experiments have been made at the Agricultural Station at Tarnab ^{Agriculture.} with numerous varieties of imported crops, and good results were obtained with English oats and barley, Italian rye grass, Egyptian clover, sugar beet, and cigarette tobaccos. Improved agricultural implements have been tested with entirely satisfactory results. Much attention was also devoted to fruit culture at Tarnab, and 30,000 young fruit trees were distributed in the Province free of cost.

12. The rainfall was well distributed and above the average in August, ^{Weather and Crops.} and again in October, but for the rest of the year, taking the Province as a whole, it was somewhat in defect; the result was seen in a contraction of the area sown, and the yield per acre was generally below the normal. A few villages were damaged by hail during the year, which was, however, free from any serious calamities of the seasons.

13. Two important reforms bearing on Forest management have been ^{Forests.} carried out during the year, *viz.* the separation of the Hazara Division from the Punjab and the passing of the amended Hazara Forest Regulation III of 1911. The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Hazara, has now been invested with the powers of a Conservator under the Forest Department Code, and administers the Department personally under the orders of the Revenue Commissioner. The amended Hazara Forest Regulation came into force in August 1911, and the requisite rules and orders thereunder have since been published. The revenue from forest produce fell considerably in the year under review; but the decrease is chiefly due to a readjustment of the method of payment for Hazara timber sold in the Punjab. The number of forest offences has increased again as a result of improved supervision; but there has been marked improvement in general protection, and the relations between the Department and the people are changing for the better.

14. The year under review has witnessed an enormous expansion of ^{Trade.} trade with the areas on our borders, its total value (excluding treasure) having risen from Rs. 2,65,22,863 in the preceding year to Rs. 4,21,94,429, while the former figure was higher than that recorded in any year from 1909-10 onwards. The increase last year was under imports as well as under exports, but was greater in the case of the latter, and is attributed to comparative peace and security along the border, favourable seasons, and a less illiberal trade policy on the part of the ruler of Kabul. Trade with Afghanistan now accounts for 50 per cent. of the total external land trade of the Province, the next largest flow of commodities being that with Dir, Swat and Bajaur (38 per cent. of the whole). The articles the import of which from Afghanistan has increased most markedly are fruits, ghi and assafoetida, while the greatest increases in exports to the same country are under the heads "European twist and yarn," "European cotton piece-goods," and "Foreign green tea."

15. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 25,89,117 as compared ^{Public Works.} with Rs. 20,56,457 and Rs. 22,54,641 in the two years preceding it. Good progress was made in the reconstruction of barracks at Landi Kotal, the improvement of the Khyber road was continued, and the Government Experimental Farm at Tarnab was practically completed. For the rest the work done was mainly in the direction of improvement of communications. The expenditure on Public Works has mounted steadily as the result of the provision of new communications and the requisite accommodation.

Irrigation. 16. The area irrigated by Government canals was 245,530 acres as against 225,890 in the previous year, itself a year of ample water-supply. The working both of the Lower Swat River and of the Kabul River Canal resulted in a higher percentage on capital invested than in 1911-12, the profit rising from 9.73 to 11.48 per cent. in the case of the former, and from 4.6 to 7.8 per cent. in the case of the latter. The Paharpur Canal is not yet worked at a profit, but the gross revenue mounted from Rs. 24,510 in the previous year to Rs. 28,185 in that under review, and the area irrigated from 25,206 acres to 32,093.

Considerable progress was made in the construction of the Upper Swat River Canal, on which Rs. 30,23,802 were spent. The boring of the Malakand tunnel has been completed for a distance of 8,350 cubic feet out of a total of 11,234 cubic feet, and it is hoped that this great undertaking may soon be completed. Good progress has also been made with main channel excavation and the construction of cross-drainage works, and it is anticipated that the canal, which will command 448,895 acres, including 40,500 acres in tribal country, may be opened in the spring of 1914.

Revenue and Finance.

17. The total receipts of the Province for the year were Rs. 51,16,183 and the total expenditure Rs. 1,18,03,939. Provincial revenue exceeded the figures for the previous year by Rs. 5,01,765, the principal increases being under the heads Land Revenue, Opium, Forests and Civil Works, while small decreases occurred under Provincial Rates, Education, Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Stationery and Printing and Miscellaneous. The largest increase in expenditure, both relatively and in actual figures, has been in that on Education; the total has quadrupled, from Rs. 1,60,938 to Rs. 6,71,542. Other considerable increases have taken place under Civil Works, Forests, and Medical, the last named showing relatively a very large rise, from Rs. 1,48,597 to Rs. 4,81,431. The total Provincial expenditure exceeded the corresponding total for last year by Rs. 15,70,014. The special accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 7,88,519 and closed with a balance of Rs. 8,60,090.

Vital Statistics.

18. A slight increase occurred in the birth-rate, which is a satisfactory sign. The recorded birth-rate is still below that of the other provinces of Northern India, and it appears probable that the number of unregistered births is still considerable. The death-rate is again low, practically the same as in 1911, and there seems every reason to believe that the number of deaths recorded is inaccurate and much below the true figure. The high percentage of infant mortality is disheartening. It is to be hoped that a gradual reduction may follow the spread of education and increased facilities for medical relief.

Vaccination.

19. The Vaccination staff has been increased by one vaccinator during the year. The increase of the work done under every heading in every district is matter for congratulation. The steady increase in the number of successful primary vaccinations performed in the settled districts on children under one year of age, and between one and six years of age, was well maintained.

Medical relief.

20. The number of hospitals and dispensaries of all classes increased from 82 to 84 during the year, and there has been a satisfactory advance in the number both of in-door and out-door patients. The large increase of 11,500 out-patients treated in the trans-border Agencies calls for special remark, and indicates the increased confidence in European medical treatment, which is felt year by year by the wilder sections of the population living in the tribal

hinterland. A sharp epidemic of cholera occurred in portions of the Peshawar and Hazara districts, but only eleven cases were actually treated in hospitals, a result which is to be attributed to the fact that the places affected by the epidemic were scattered through rural areas.

21. The year under review has been one of rapid and solid progress, and Education. it has been found possible fully to give effect to the policy adopted during the previous twelve months. One hundred new primary schools were opened; of those already in existence, three were converted into vernacular middle schools, and the remainder were greatly improved in staff, accommodation and equipment. The number of classes in primary schools was reduced from five to four, and the curriculum was revised and made more practical. The prescribed text-books were scrutinised and their number reduced, while, in order to improve the quality of teaching, notes were prepared and explained to the Inspecting staff. Education was made free in all primary schools and departments under public management with effect from April 1st, 1912, and, with a few exceptions, recognised schools under private management have also abolished fees. To turn to higher education, the sanction of the Government of India to the proposals for the establishment of the Islamia College and School was received, and the school was opened by the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler at the end of the year; the college was opened on October 1st last. The institution has been treated most liberally by the Government of India, and the public has shown great generosity in subscribing.

The Inspecting staff of the Province has been strengthened. Proposals for a whole-time Director of Public Instruction have been sanctioned and two additional posts of Inspectors have been created, but with the spread of education further increases in the Inspecting staff will doubtless be required. The Provincial Educational cadre has been separated from that of the Punjab, and a revised scale of salaries has been introduced. The contributions of District Boards have been fixed with the most satisfactory results to the Boards and to the Administration. Regulations for the award and distribution of scholarships have been revised and the number of scholarships largely increased, while the rules for the recognition and grants-in-aid of schools have also been revised and issued. The increase in attendance at schools has increased in a marked degree among boys of school-going age, though there is some reduction in the number of girl scholars. The education of boys will have to make great advances before public opinion in a backward Mussalman community will take kindly to the general education of girls. The Normal School, upon which the supply of teachers mainly depends, continues to expand and to flourish. To cope with the yearly increasing demand for teachers the number of stipends has been raised, and will have to be further increased, while proposals are under consideration for increasing accommodation in the Normal School building. The profession of teaching, which was formerly disliked, if not actually despised, is becoming more popular, and as years go on, it will, it is hoped, rank in popular estimation with other branches of Government employ.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

1. Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples.

(See Part II, pages 1—5, of the Report for 1911-12.)

2. Historical Summary.

(See Part II, pages 5—14, of the Report for 1911-12.)

3. Form of Administration.

(See Part II, page 14, of the Report for 1911-12.)

4. Character of Land Tenures.

(See Part II, pages 14—19, of the Report for 1911-12.)

5. System of Survey and Settlements.

(See Part II, page 20, of the Report for 1911-12.)

6. Civil Divisions of British Territory.

(See Part II, pages 20-21, of the Report for 1911-12.)

7. Details of the Census—Tribes and Languages.

(See Part II, pages 21—28, of the Report for 1911-12.)

8. Changes in the Administration.

1. No changes occurred in the administration. The Hon'ble Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., remained in charge of the office of Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General throughout the year under report.

9. Frontier Affairs.

2. The Border administration forms the subject matter of a separate report.

10. Condition of the People.

3. In a province where so large a proportion of the population is dependent on agriculture the character of the seasons is naturally the first factor to be mentioned in a review of the condition of the people. The rainfall during the year 1912-13, though nowhere markedly in defect, was not well distributed, and the effect on the harvests was clearly apparent. The area sown fell below the normal by 9 per cent., and by 5 per cent. below the figure for the previous year. The area harvested was even more strikingly in defect, the area of crops which failed to come to maturity in the autumn harvest of 1912 being the largest recorded since the formation of the Province. But an agricultural population of course benefits by the resultant high figure at which the prices of food grains stood during the year. There was a general demand for labour. The trade of the Province, which has shown a strong tendency to expand during

the past few years, increased enormously in volume during the year under report, the figures for imports exceeding by 30, and those for exports by as much as 80, per cent., the figures for the preceding year. Further evidence of prosperity is to be found in the volume of litigation engaged in during the year, the total number of suits instituted constituting a record. There was a slight increase in the birth-rate, and the death-rate, which showed little variation from the previous year, stood at a low figure. The record of births and deaths is admittedly far from accurate, but the vital statistics combine with the other data available to indicate a year of general prosperity.



CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. Realisation of the Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Land Revenue for 1911-12.]

4. *Fixed Land Revenue*.—Out of a fixed land revenue demand for the year of Rs. 18,57,836 Rs. 18,40,461, or 99·07 per cent., were collected. The collections were generally easy and satisfactory, and Rs. 10,945, out of a balance of Rs. 12,712 outstanding at the commencement of the year, were also realised. Demand and Collections.

5. *Fluctuating Land Revenue*.—The demand under this head was Rs. 1,55,188 as compared with Rs. 1,71,923 in the year 1910-11. The decrease was due to the deficiency of hill torrent water and to the scanty rainfall in the Dera Ismail Khan District, resulting in an almost complete failure of autumn crops on the unirrigated tracts. Of the total demand for the year under the head Fluctuating Land Revenue Rs. 1,55,009 were collected, leaving only Rs. 179 outstanding.

6. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue*.—The total demand under this head rose from Rs. 1,26,598 to Rs. 1,27,430. Collections aggregated Rs. 1,22,718, this being less than the figure of the previous year by Rs. 1,561. The income from "Sale of Government Estates", "Sale proceeds of waste lands", "Rents of lands leased" and "Other items" improved by over Rs. 8,000, but this was counteracted by the contraction of about Rs. 9,000 under "Recovery of cost of settlement", "Receipts from quarries, &c," and "Tirni." The receipts under "Tirni" fell from Rs. 83,074 to Rs. 76,339. The decrease occurred chiefly in Dera Ismail Khan, where, owing to the scarcity of grass, a smaller number of Ghilzai animals than usual entered the district.

7. The total assigned revenue of the Province fell from Rs. 4,92,424 in the preceding year to Rs. 4,58,374, or from 19·8 per cent. on the total land revenue demand to 18·8 per cent. This decrease of Rs. 34,050 is principally accounted for in Dera Ismail Khan, where the value of the jagirs of course varies with the nature of the harvests owing to the fluctuating system of assessment. There was, however, an increase of Rs. 1,965 in Hazara, Peshawar, Tochi and Kurram consequent upon alluvion and grants of land revenue assignments in commemoration of the Delhi Coronation Durbar. Land Revenue Assignments.

8. It is satisfactory to note that the number of writs and warrants issued for collection of land revenue fell from 1,984 in the previous year to 1,565 in that under report. The decrease was perceptible in Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan; while in Bannu processes declined in number from 547 to 123. There were increases, however, in Hazara and Peshawar. Imprisonment of defaulters was resorted to in 22 cases; sales of moveable property were authorised in 46 more. Coercive processes for the collection of land revenue.

9. In all a sum of Rs. 2,65,061 was advanced during the year, Rs. 60,072 under the Land Improvement, and Rs. 2,04,989 under the Agriculturists' Loans, Act. There was a considerable increase in the amount advanced under the latter Act as compared with the previous year, and this was shared by all the districts except Kohat and Kurram. The total amount due for collection during the year was Rs. 1,82,901. This figure represents demands on account of interest as well as principal, and includes also arrears for previous years. Of this sum Rs. 1,49,868 were collected, Rs. 654 were suspended and Rs. 32,379 remained due at the close of the year. Recoveries generally were good, except in Kohat, where about Rs. 25,500 remained outstanding. Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

Land
Acquisition
Act.

10. The total area permanently acquired for Government was 1,966 acres, of which 256 acres were taken for roads, 741 acres for canals, 893 acres for railways and 76 acres for building and miscellaneous purposes. The cost of acquisition amounted to Rs. 2,45,310, giving a provincial average cost of Rs. 125 against Rs. 134 per acre in the previous year.

2. Surveys and Settlements.

11. No surveys by professional agency or settlements were carried out during the year.

3. Land Records.

Establishment.

12. The agricultural element in the Patwari staff continues to grow stronger, and 43 per cent. of the Patwaris in the Province are now agriculturists, as against 41 per cent. in the year 1910-1911. On the other hand no improvement is perceptible with regard to educational qualifications. Out of a total number of 900 Patwaris, only 281 have passed the Middle School Examination and 16 the Entrance or Higher Examination. Of the 77 new Patwari candidates accepted during the year, 37 possessed educational qualifications lower than the Middle Standard. 22 were Hindus or Sikhs, and of the balance only 8 were non-agriculturists. The general conduct of the Patwari staff was satisfactory. Twelve Patwaris, however, were dismissed during the year, and 207 were reduced, suspended or fined for misconduct.

Thirteen new Kanungo candidates (6 Hindus and 7 agriculturist Muhammadans) were accepted during the year as against 5 in the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that all but one were taken from among the Patwaris.

Mutations.

13. The number of mutations for disposal amounted to 147,996 as compared with 134,970 in the preceding year. Of these, 125,331 were attested, leaving 22,665 pending, against 110,914 and 23,033, respectively, in 1910-11. Mutation work was again heavy in Hazara, Peshawar and Bannu, resulting in arrears in all three districts at the close of the year, and a special Naib Tahsildar has again been employed for mutation work in the first named district, with effect from August 1st, 1912. The comparatively heavy arrears in Peshawar are due to the large number of mutations written up in respect of lands being acquired by Government for the Upper Swat River Canal.

Agricultural
improvements.

14. Valuable work continues to be done at the Agricultural Stations at Tarnab and Haripur. At the former there are now over 20 acres of orchards and nurseries. In the year under report 30,000 young fruit trees were distributed in the Province free of cost, and local fruit growers are taking advantage of the knowledge which the Agricultural Officer is accumulating for their benefit. Ten men, paid by the District Boards, are undergoing practical training in fruit culture and arboriculture at Tarnab. Trials have been made there with numerous varieties of imported crops. Oats and barley imported direct from England did well, the outturn being about equal to high English yields. Italian rye grass, Egyptian clover, sugar beet and cigarette tobaccos are other crops which gave good results. The 'Raja' plough, the Spring Fined Harrow, the Bullock Hoe and the 'Raja' reaper have demonstrated their immense value in the treatment of extensive areas, but landholders are not yet in favour of adopting them.

4. Wards' Estates.

General.

15. The number of estates under the Court of Wards remained unaltered during the year under report. That of the late Nawab Allah Dad Khan, Saddozai, of Dera Ismail Khan, continued under management on behalf of his son Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, and it will probably be necessary to retain it under control until the debts are liquidated. The partition of the Mardan Estate was practically completed, and the share of Fateh Muhammad Khan, the eldest ward, was about to be released at the close of the year. The question of the release of the estate of Mahmud Khan, Gandapur, who returned in January

1912 after undergoing a long term of imprisonment, was under consideration at the end of the year under report. Of the minor wards, 1 is still under training in the Imperial Cadet Corps, 6 are at Aligarh, 2 at the Peshawar Mission School, and 1 at the Topi Village School.

16. The total assets at the credit of the estates increased from Rs. 1,06,85,482 to Rs. 1,14,61,161, the differences being mainly due to the fact that in the year preceding that now dealt with the capitalised values of jagirs attached to three estates were largely underestimated in the District Statements. Apart from this, however, investments in Government securities increased by Rs. 8,000. On the other hand the total liabilities of the Estates were reduced from Rs. 51,873 to Rs. 45,914 during the year.

Assets and
Liabilities.

17. The aggregate income of the Estates was Rs. 2,03,245, or Rs. 47,556 more than in the previous year. Of the total amount Rs. 39,275 represent the sale proceeds of land and Government securities and the recovery of loans, while Rs. 1,63,970 denote the actual ordinary income of the year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,80,133 against Rs. 2,79,010 in the preceding year. The decrease occurred principally under investment, loan and debt transactions, and was due to the absence of the unusual investments of the Mardan Estate which swelled the latter figure.

Income and
Expenditure.

5. Revenue and Rent paying Classes.

18. The working of the Land Alienation Act has on the whole continued satisfactory and has presented no special difficulties. It was at one time anticipated that the extension of the Act and the absence of competition consequent on the practical exclusion of the money-lender from the market would automatically reduce the price of land: the results of the past few years, however, have dispelled that gloomy view, and the people appear more and more anxious to purchase land outright rather than to invest money in mortgages by which only a qualified interest is acquired.

Punjab Land
Alienation Act.

79 applications were filed during the year for permission to sell land to persons not entitled to purchase without sanction. The necessary permission was accorded in 19 cases only. Attempts to evade the law are reported from Bannu, where bonds are frequently drawn up for a cash debt, while at the same time verbal agreements are made whereby the produce of specific pieces of land are earmarked by way of interest. Such transactions, though not of course recorded in the Revenue papers, in reality amount to mortgages without possession for unlimited periods; but in the absence of any specific provisions for them in the Land Alienation Act, Revenue Officers are helpless.

19. Compared with the previous year, the number of transactions under gifts and exchanges in that under report rose from 1,941 to 2,327, the area transferred increasing from 13,498 to 14,393 acres. The total area mortgaged with possession rose slightly from 45,845 acres to 46,648 acres, but the mortgage money amounted to Rs. 17,04,418 only against Rs. 18,17,615. This latter decrease is confined to Bannu, and is attributable to the comparatively low prices of agricultural produce. The area redeemed during the year amounted to 59,593 acres with a mortgage debt of Rs. 13,97,533 as compared with 64,305 acres and Rs. 12,59,593 in the previous year. The mortgage debt discharged by redemptions was Rs. 3,06,885 less than the amount incurred by mortgages during the year. The average of the mortgage debt discharged works out at Rs. 47 per acre of cultivated land as against Rs. 67 per acre on land newly mortgaged during the year. The value of land is thus generally increasing. The total area sold during the year under report was 42,915 acres assessed at Rs. 9,721, as compared with 40,354 acres assessed at Rs. 10,733 during the previous one. The purchase money amounted to Rs. 18,41,658 against Rs. 13,16,363.

Transfers of
land.

20. The total area mortgaged by agricultural tribes during the year comes to 43,465 acres against 43,868 acres last year, while the area taken on mortgage amounts to 42,472 acres against 42,958 acres. Agricultural tribes have thus suffered a net loss of 993 acres as compared with 910 acres in the preceding year. Sales, on the other hand, give a net gain of 976 acres to agricultural tribes.

Transfers to
and from
agricultural
tribes.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1. Legislative Authority.

(See page 83 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

2. Course of Legislation.

21. No Act passed by the Viceroy's Legislative Council during the year under review specially concerns this Province.

The provisions of the Punjab District Boards Accounts Code and the Punjab Municipal Act, III of 1912, were, however, extended to the Province in October and June, respectively, 1912.

3. Police.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Police Administration Report for 1912 and in the Statistics of British India.]

Police cases.

22. The total number of true cognisable cases of all kinds dealt with by the police during the year was 4,832, an increase of 9 cases only on the figures for 1911. If Class VI, which consists chiefly of public nuisances, be omitted, the number is 3,663, which is 164 less than the figure for the previous year. Shown by classes, the fluctuations are as follows :—

Class I.—Offences against the State	... Decrease of 9 cases.
Class II.—Serious offences against the person	... Increase of 9 cases.
Class III.—Serious offences against property	... Decrease of 110 cases.
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person	... Increase of 1 case.
Class V.—Minor offences against property	... Decrease of 55 cases.
Classes I—V	... <u>Decrease 164 cases.</u>

Criminal
Investigation
Department.

23. The strength and organisation of the Department remained the same as in 1911. In the course of the year officers of the Department investigated 87 cases. In addition to actual investigation work, progress was made with the preparation of history sheets of Pathan criminals who operate down country. The arms trade in its various branches again provided much work, which was successfully coped with by the Department. The more important features of this work were the enquiries made by a specially appointed Deputy Superintendent into the question of leakages of arms and component parts from the Government arsenal. These enquiries were very ably conducted and led to the collection of much valuable information. A series of cases was also taken up in the Hazara District in the autumn of illicit sales of arms by soldiers serving in the hill cantonments of the Gallis. The most arduous work of the Department has undoubtedly been that in connection with the campaign against professional rifle thieves, and in this almost complete success has been achieved. The same measures were adopted as in 1911, but several gangs succeeded in getting down country. One successful theft of nine rifles was made at Roorkee in November, and the rifles were got across the border, but being without bolts fetched very small prices. In February 1913 two separate thefts occurred on the same night, one at Meerut, the other at Ambala. A strict watch was kept up night and day for the thieves, with the result that both gangs fell into the ambush laid for them, and most of the members were arrested and all the stolen rifles were recovered complete.

24. During the year various alterations in the composition of the force have resulted in an increase of 14 Head and 87 Foot Constables and a reduction of 24 Mounted Constables. At its close the force was again practically up to strength. But there were as many as 273 resignations, and this, with other casualties, led to 633 men passing out of the ranks. In view of the disadvantages of a young police force the figure is too high to be satisfactory. 721 officers and men, out of a total force of 176 officers and 3,940 men, or 17 per cent. of the whole, were rewarded for good work during the year. On the other hand departmental punishments amounted to 587, and 103 men were dismissed, including 3 Sub-Inspectors. The figures for the previous year were 573 and 92 respectively. Education has advanced, the number of men able to read and write being now 25 per cent., as compared with 21 per cent. in 1907. It is hoped, however, that progress will be more rapid in future and that the Police will not remain unaffected by the general educational activity in the Province. It is satisfactory to note that Gazetted Officers toured even more extensively than in the previous year, and that of the 74 Police Stations in the Province 53 were inspected at least four times, 17 three times, and the remaining 4 twice.

Internal
Economy.

4. Criminal Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Criminal Administration Report of the Province for 1912 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

25. The following table exhibits the fluctuations in each district during Crime. the past two years :—

DISTRICT.	Offences reported.		Complaints dismissed in limine.		Cases struck off as false.		Offences admitted to have occurred.		COMPENSATION UNDER SECTION 250, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.			
									Cases.		Amount awarded.	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
											Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Peshawar ...	9,053	9,674	1,239	1,010	233	241	7,531	8,423	34	89	900 8	1,057 0
Hazara ...	6,324	5,889	2,973	1,733	230	194	3,116	3,957	41	26	716 0	300 8
Kohat ...	3,241	2,951	312	187	160	150	2,769	2,614	17	6	534 0	56 0
Bannu ...	4,314	4,183	1,629	1,335	82	100	2,603	2,753	55	59	401 0	737 0
Dera Ismail Khan.	2,692	2,391	581	769	117	103	1,994	2,010	34	25	443 0	345 0
Total ...	25,624	25,593	6,739	5,039	822	788	18,003	19,760	181	205	3,089 8	3,145 8

26. Out of 38,678 persons for disposal as compared with 36,691 in 1911, the cases of 37,807 were disposed of. Of those, 22,807 were discharged or acquitted and 15,957 were convicted. It is to be regretted that the percentage of discharges and acquittals rose from 55 to 60. The increase is most marked in Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In the last mentioned district 88 per cent. of the persons brought to trial before 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates were discharged or acquitted. The cause is to be sought in the diminished use of Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.

General result
of Criminal
trials.

27. The amount of criminal business disposed of in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner is shown in the table below :—

The work of
the Courts —
(a) Judicial
Commissioner.

YEAR.	MURDER REFERENCES.		CRIMINAL APPEALS.		CRIMINAL REVISIONS.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1911 ...	48	48	151	235	164	258
1912 ...	24	24	121	159	133	200

(b) Sessions
Judges.

The following table shows the criminal cases disposed of in the two Sessions Courts of the Province :—

SESSIONS COURT.			Session cases.		Criminal appeals.		Criminal revisions.	
			1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
Peshawar	...	...	61	81	321	311	69	66
Derajat	...	...	33	43	186	203	49	46

The number of Sessions cases disposed of in Peshawar was the largest recorded for the preceding 11 years.

(c) District
Magistrates.

District Magistrates disposed of 29 cases under their ordinary powers and 4 cases under their enhanced powers under Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code, as compared with 34 and 12 cases in 1911. The District Magistrates of Kohat and Bannu took up no cases under Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code.

(d) Additional
District
Magistrates.

Additional District Magistrates disposed of 1,183 cases under their ordinary and 181 under their enhanced powers as compared with 1,386 and 175, respectively, in 1911.

(e) Honorary
Magistrates.

Honorary Magistrates sitting singly and in Benches disposed of 1,319 and 1,705 cases as against 784 and 1,359, respectively, in 1911, and rendered useful service to the Criminal Administration.

Punishments.

28. Capital sentence was passed by the Sessions Judges on 33 persons as against 48 in 1911. In 15 out of the 24 cases disposed of the sentence was confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner. The percentage of cases in which the death sentence was confirmed was 62·5 as compared with 35·4 in the previous year. In the cases of seven the sentence was commuted to transportation for life, while the conviction and sentence of one was altered. One person under sentence of death was acquitted. In the Peshawar Sessions Court, although the number of persons committed was the largest since the inauguration of the Province, only 19 persons were sentenced to death, and of these only 7 paid the extreme penalty of the law.

The number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 2,889. Of these, 1,058 were awarded solitary confinement as part of their substantive sentence. The proportion of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment to whom solitary confinement was awarded was 37 per cent. as against 32 per cent. in 1911. In Peshawar the proportion was 35 against 32. In Hazara it rose from 37 to 51, in Kohat from 19 to 23, in Dera Ismail Khan from 32 to 42, while in Bannu it fell from 43 to 42. These results are generally satisfactory, but there is still room for improvement.

The total fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 1,08,844 as compared with Rs. 1,46,786 in 1911. A sum of Rs. 87,145, or 80 per cent., as compared with 77 per cent. in the previous year, was realised. Out of this Rs. 12,066, against Rs. 29,695 in 1911, were paid as compensation.

Sentences of whipping totalled 97 under the regular law and 23 under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, as compared with 90 and 4 in 1911. The number of juveniles whipped was 9 as against 5 in 1911.

Frontier
Crimes
Regulation.

29. The number of references to Councils of Elders under Section 11, Frontier Crimes Regulation, fell from 429 in 1911 to 367 in the year under review. The figures for 1912 include 7 cases under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, which were tried erroneously by the District Magistrate, Bannu, under Section 11, Frontier Crimes Regulation. The orders passed have been revised by the Chief Commissioner.

The percentage of convictions rose from 37 to 46. In Hazara and Kohat it declined from 56 and 54 to 33 and 38, respectively, and in Dera Ismail Khan

from 49 to 46. The decline in Hazara is apparently explained by the fact that in several cases a composition was accepted and the accused discharged.

5. Prisons.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Jails of the Province for 1912 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

30. The number of jails and lock-ups in the Province remained the same as that shown in last year's Report, *viz.* 5 jails and 3 lock-ups. There is no central jail, and long-term prisoners are transferred to central jails in the Punjab.

31. During the year 9,450 prisoners of all classes were admitted into the jails of the Province, as against 8,796 in 1911. At the commencement of the year there were 1,180; at the end 1,739. The low number on January 1st, 1912, was due to the releases on the occasion of the Delhi Coronation Durbar, and the large number at the end of the year to two causes,—(1) the number of under-trials, *i.e.* 409, and (2) to the fact that since October 1912 there has been no transfer of short-term prisoners to the Punjab. The average number detained in the jails and lock-ups of the Province was 1,549, an increase of 65 over the number for the previous year.

32. The total number of under-trials received during the year was 4,286, which, combined with those remaining from the previous year, gives a daily average of 341. On January 1st, 1912, 191 prisoners awaited trial; at the end of the year 342. Going back to January 1st, 1910 and 1911, the numbers awaiting trial were 236 and 259 respectively, so the number at the close of the year 1912 may be regarded as not excessive.

33. Twenty-three juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age, and therefore eligible for transfer to a Reformatory, were received; there were four remaining from 1911. Of these 27, 22 were released, 4 sent to Borstal Jail, and 1 remained at the close of the year.

34. Eleven executions were carried out during the year as compared with 16 in 1911.

35. One convict working in the garden gang in Bannu Jail escaped from custody. He was recaptured by the Police almost at once, and sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment. The escape was rendered possible by the negligence of a warder and a convict warder. Both were sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment, and the warder was dismissed from the service. Besides the above, one political prisoner escaped during the year.

36. The increase of pay granted to warders in 1910 has solved any difficulties in recruiting. Applicants for this service come forward readily. It is satisfactory to note that the number of pensioners, or of men who have previously served as sepoy, is increasing.

37. The number of offences committed by members of the subordinate establishment rose slightly to 118 from 107 in 1911, but stands considerably below the figure recorded (170) in the year 1910. The most serious were three charges of bullying brought against warders in the Abbottabad Jail, the bullying in one case leading to the suicide of a convict. In no case was proof forthcoming sufficient for a judicial conviction, but the Jailor in charge of the Jail was reduced and transferred and two warders were dismissed the service.

38. The punishment register varies little from year to year. A total of 887 punishments was recorded in the year under report against 901 in the previous year; of these, 636 were minor and 249 major. The former have slightly decreased and the latter increased. Whipping was awarded in two cases.

39. The total expenditure on jails proper was Rs. 1,19,141, an increase compared with 1911 of Rs. 7,629. This gives an average cost per head of jail population of Rs. 82-9-0, as against Rs. 79-11-4 in the previous year. The expenditure of the year under report includes for the first time the value of jail

garden produce consumed by prisoners. This amounted to Rs. 8,503, or nearly Rs. 6 per prisoner. The garden receipts for jails in the Province fell by Rs. 137 from the previous year. For Peshawar, however, they rose by Rs. 159; in the four years from 1908 to 1912 they have risen to Rs. 1,669 from Rs. 470 only. The cash earnings of convicts employed in jail factories amounted to Rs. 14,422, a considerable drop from the figure (Rs. 20,553) for 1911, but nearly double that for 1910 and any previous year.

Employment of prisoners.

40. In the year under review an average of 1,074 prisoners was sentenced to labour, 24 more than in 1911. No prisoners were employed on extra-mural labour other than in jail gardens and on jail repairs. 343 were employed on jail duties, including garden work; 257 were occupied in preparing articles for jail consumption, *e. g.* grinding corn, &c., while 316 only were engaged on remunerative factory work. The average earnings per head of those sentenced to labour were Rs. 13-7-0, and of those employed on factory work Rs. 45-10-0. The factory tasks yielding the largest profits were lithographic printing and paper making. The profits actually fell below those for 1911; this is due to the fact that the price of paper was reduced during the year by one-fourth to bring the charges into line with other producing centres, and that lithographic printing charges were considerably reduced for the same reason.

Vital Statistics.

41. The daily average sick among prisoners of all classes was 33 during the year, and the number of deaths was 16 only, the same as in the previous year. The ratio per 1,000 of average strength of daily average sick and of deaths was 23 and 11.09, respectively, the corresponding figures for 1911 being 22 and 11.44. The mortality rate is probably the lowest that will be recorded among any jail population. The health of the jail population was during the year under report nearly twice as good as that of the free population, and during 1911 and 1912 the mortality has been half that of the two previous years, and one-third less than the lowest previously recorded.

6. Civil Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Civil Justice for 1912 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

Institutions in Original Courts.

42. The following table shows the institutions of civil suits in each district of the Province during the past two years:—

District.	Population.	Suits for money or moveable property.		Title and other suits.		Total suits.		Increase or decrease.
		1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	
Peshawar ...	835,549	6,534	7,280	2,177	2,279	8,711	9,559	+ 848
Hazara ...	608,028	3,739	4,207	1,696	1,700	5,435	5,907	+ 472
Kohat ...	222,690	2,100	2,394	510	609	2,673	3,003	+ 330
Dannu ...	250,068	3,060	3,195	665	912	3,725	4,107	+ 382
D. I. Khan ...	256,120	2,871	3,000	512	527	3,383	3,618	+ 235
Total ...	2,196,933	18,367	20,167	5,560	6,027	23,927	26,194	+ 2,267

The figures for the year under report represent an increase of over 9 per cent. on the number instituted in the preceding year, and of 2 per cent. as compared with the hitherto record figure (25,585) of 1909. The increase is chiefly in suits for money and moveable property, which rose by 10 per cent, and in suits for title, and 'other suits', where the percentage of expansion is 8. On the other hand suits between money-lenders and agriculturists have declined by 5 per cent. No adequate reasons have been furnished for the increase, and the probability is that there are no clearly defined factors at work in expanding the volume of litigation beyond its normal limits. The position is unsatisfactory, but it is difficult to suggest anything in the nature of remedial measures.

43. The number of pre-emption suits (1,657) is the highest since the introduction of the present Act, with the exception of the year 1909, when 1,712 suits of this class were instituted. It is to be regretted that this class of litigation shows an upward tendency. The bulk of it is either speculative or collusive, it hampers *bona fide* transfers, and it lends itself to blackmail. It is questionable, moreover, how far the law as it stands is applicable to a community like the Pathan.

Matrimonial suits have again fallen off from 335 to 321. Most of these cases are now disposed of under Section 8 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation. The majority of the cases now disposed of relate to claims to dower, and were instituted in the Munsifs' Courts.

The number of applications for disposal under the Insolvency Act was 101, of which 46 were withdrawn. Eleven insolvents were discharged during the year. The objects of the Act are not yet appreciated in the Province. The general impression appears to be that the law is chiefly designed to protect insolvent debtors and that an application to be declared insolvent nullifies a decree, provided the judgment debtor's liabilities exceed Rs. 500. In no case have the creditors of an insolvent applied for an adjudication, and the petition of the debtor himself is always strongly opposed. It is as yet too early to express an opinion as to whether the insolvency law, as it now stands, is fully adapted to the circumstances of the Province.

The total value of suits instituted was Rs. 41,52,353 as compared with Rs. 30,56,166 in 1911. The increase is explained chiefly by the larger number of institutions; it is partly due to the fact that in Peshawar two suits of over one lakh in value were instituted. Of the total institutions 76 per cent. as against 77 in 1911 were suits not exceeding Rs. 100 in value.

44. The officers employed during the year were :— 2 Divisional Judges, 5 District Judges, 1 Sub-Judge with appellate powers, 9 Assistant Commissioners, 16 Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2 Cantonment Small Cause Court Judges, 7 Munsifs, 16 Tahsildars, 3 Naib Tahsildars, and 10 Honorary Civil Judges, a total of 71 as against 70 in 1911.

45. District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers disposed of 642 appeals as compared with 541 in 1911. In 29 per cent. the orders of the Subordinate Courts were modified or reversed. The average duration was the same as last year, *viz.* 25 days. Divisional Judges disposed of 928 regular and 70 miscellaneous appeals during the year. In Peshawar 606 regular appeals as against 645 in 1911 were disposed of. An Additional Divisional Judge worked for about three months in two broken periods at the beginning and towards the end of the year. The number of appeals pending over three months was very high; it was due chiefly to a rush of Sessions work. The average duration of appeals was 136 days in Peshawar and 74 days in the Derajat, as compared with 142 and 66 days in 1911 respectively. Congestion of work on the Civil Appellate side is chronic in the Peshawar Court, and in view of the continued increase in Civil litigation in the division there seems no hope of improvement in the near future.

46. The total number of applications for execution of decrees for disposal before the Courts rose from 20,475 to 21,851. Of these, 19,778 as compared with 18,591 were disposed of. Of the total disposals 27 per cent. as compared with 29 were satisfied in full, 12 per cent. as against 13 were satisfied in part, while 61 per cent. as against 58 were wholly infructuous. Out of a sum of Rs. 18,83,213 under realisation Rs. 6,52,723, or 35 per cent., were realised. This is a considerable improvement on the results of last year (30 per cent.). All the districts show an increase. The cause lies chiefly in the increased supervision exercised by the higher Courts. With better control of the process-serving agency, which may be expected to follow on the measures recently introduced, which make the Civil Nazir, in direct subordination to the District Judge, entirely responsible for supervision of the working of the agency, it may be hoped that progress will be maintained.

Judicial
Commissioner's
Court.

47. The Judicial Commissioner disposed of the following civil work during the year:—18 appeals from original decrees, 51 appeals from appellate decrees, 24 miscellaneous appeals and 128 revisions. The average duration of regular appeals was 77 days as compared with 78 in 1911.

7. Registration.

[Further details will be found in the Note on the Registration Returns of the Province for 1912 and in the Statistics for British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

48. Compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property and the aggregate value of property transferred thereunder have both again improved during the year under report. As compared with 1911 the increases are 725 and Rs. 9,51,851, or 8 and 15 per cent. respectively. Sales and mortgages have also risen by 117 and 489 in number and by Rs. 3,59,764 and Rs. 2,69,753 in value. Optional registrations relating to immoveable property declined by 98 in number, but advanced by Rs. 9,937 in value. The total income rose from Rs. 36,812 to Rs. 38,972 as a consequence of the expansion of business. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,634 against Rs. 10,142 last year, making 27 per cent. of the total income.

8. District Boards.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of the District Boards for 1912-13 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Local Funds.]

Working of the
Boards.

49. All the District Boards are reported to have worked well. Nine special and 21 ordinary meetings were held; in no district was the number of meetings less than the prescribed minimum. No meeting had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. The average attendance of members at each meeting in Hazara was 67 per cent. and in Bannu 57 per cent. In Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat the average attendance was not so good (47 and 42 per cent. respectively), and in Peshawar it was as low as 31 per cent. The figure for the last named district is to be regretted, and indicates the need of replacing some of the members by men who will regard their appointment as a distinction and will attend to their duties in return therefor.

Financial.

50. Excluding debt head transactions the total income of the Boards for the year amounted to Rs. 5,44,939 against Rs. 3,82,337 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,62,602; and the expenditure rose from Rs. 3,96,295 to Rs. 4,67,550, an increase of Rs. 71,225.

The main heads of expenditure were (in thousands) :—

	Rs.
General Administration	18
Education	1,45
Medical	61
Scientific and other Minor Departments	33
Public Works	165
Miscellaneous	30

The closing balance of March 31st, 1913, amounted to Rs. 2,47,893 against Rs. 1,67,679 at the end of the previous year, an increase of Rs. 80,214. No District Board overdrew its balance during the year under report.

9. Municipal Administration.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of Municipalities for 1911-12 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Local Funds.]

Number and
nature of
Municipalities.

51. There has been no change in the number and nature of Municipal authorities since the issue of the last report.

Receipts.

52. The income derived from taxation by the Municipalities of the Province amounted during the year under report to Rs. 4,37,763 as against Rs. 3,84,930 in 1910-11. Of this amount Rs. 4,31,360 were derived from octroi.

The revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation amounted to Rs. 1,60,715 as compared with Rs. 1,48,901 for the previous year. On the other hand the income from grants and contributions, whether from Government, from Local Funds or from other sources, fell from Rs. 1,29,312 in 1910-11 to Rs. 38,904 in the year under report. The total receipts were consequently slightly lower than in 1910-11, viz. Rs. 6,88,831 as against Rs. 6,99,591.

53. The total expenditure, excluding the "Debt Head" incurred by **Municipalities**, amounted to Rs. 5,72,952 against Rs. 6,40,878 in 1910-11. The proportions devoted to the several major heads of the services were as under:—

(1)	General Administration	...	...	...	11 per cent.
(2)	Public safety	...	...	...	7 „
(3)	Public health and convenience	...	...	...	64 „
(4)	Public Instruction	...	...	...	14 „
(5)	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	4 „



CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Agriculture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1911-12, in the Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I, Prices and Wages in India, and in the Report on the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Punjab, for the year ending 30th June 1912.]

Agriculture.

54. A statement showing increase and decrease in cultivation is only prepared quinquennially, and the latest figures under this head will be found in the corresponding portion of the Administration Report for 1910-11. The total area for both harvests sown in the year under report amounted to 2,688,888 acres, being 126,500 acres, or 5 per cent. above normal, but 93,786 acres, or 3 per cent. below that of the preceding year. The decrease occurred entirely in the unirrigated area. The harvested area was 2,167,148 acres against 2,348,041 acres last year and the normal figure of 2,153,017 acres. The failed area aggregated 521,740 acres, as compared with 434,633 acres last year and 409,281 acres normal. The proportion between the cropped areas of kharif and rabi was 30 and 70, against 39 and 61 respectively in 1910-11 and 38 and 62 normal. Of the kharif crops 47 per cent. were irrigated and 53 per cent. unirrigated. The figures for the rabi crops were 25 and 75 per cent. respectively. The total area irrigated during the year amounted to 851,336 acres against 847,333 acres in the preceding year and 831,812 acres normal. The figures for the year under report represent 32 per cent. of the total crops sown. The increase mainly occurred in the area irrigated by private canals, and was due to there being a good supply of water.

Prices.

55. With a few exceptions prices ruled higher than last year, and largely exceeded the normal rates. This general rise in prices is partly explained by the failure of the kharif harvest and partly by the operations of big merchants who purchased and exported (or stored) large quantities of grain in the hope that, owing to the paucity of rain, prices would rise still higher. Price of *gur* went up abnormally in Kohat. *Gur* from Jullundur and other parts of the Punjab used to be imported here on a large scale, but, owing perhaps to its inferior quality, it appears to have lost favour with the public, and Peshawari *gur* is taking its place. The price of cotton fell both in Peshawar and Bannu: the fall in the former district is ascribed to a decrease in export and in demand, and in the latter to a larger area than usual having been sown with this crop.

2. Weather and Crops.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1911-12, the Report on the Seasons and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for 1912-13, and the Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I.]

Weather.

56. Rainfall in February and March 1912 was below the average except in Hazara and Peshawar, but copious and well distributed rain fell in April. In May and June the rainfall was considerably below normal except in Peshawar, Bannu and Tochi. Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan received a heavy fall in July. In August the rainfall was well distributed and above the average throughout the Province. The rain in September was above the average in Kohat and Tochi, but much below elsewhere; in the case of Dera Ismail Khan the month was absolutely rainless. Good and general rain fell again in October except in Dera Ismail Khan and Tochi. November was practically a dry month, and the rainfall in December and January was disappointingly

small. It was, however, succeeded by sufficient and well distributed rain in February. The rains in March and April, though slightly below the average, proved beneficial and assisted the crops in maturing.

57. The rabi crop in the Hazara District and of several villages in different tahsils of the Peshawar District was damaged by hailstones, and some remissions of revenue have been granted. In Kohat some slight damage was done by hail to the rabi crop in a few villages of the Teri Tahsil, and in May hailstorms affected 20 villages of the Teri Tahsil and also Hangu and its adjoining hamlets. The kharif harvest of 17 villages and the rabi harvest of 8 villages in Kurram were injured in the same way. Calamities of the seasons.

58. By far the largest area under any one crop in the Province is under wheat. The area under this crop for the year under report was 927,125 acres, or 36 per cent. of the total area sown. This represents a considerable drop from the figure (1,198,993 acres) for the previous year. The total estimated produce was 201,812 tons, or 488 lbs. per acre. 418,583 acres of land were sown with maize, as against 409,842 acres in the year 1911-12. The total estimated produce was 187,869 tons, or 5 per cent. below normal. The decrease occurred in all the districts except Peshawar, where the yield exceeded the normal figure by 14,480 tons. Other important crops are barley (area sown 214,679 acres), bajra (204,546 acres), gram (168,953 acres), and cotton (55,104 acres). The area sown with each of these crops showed a contraction from the figures for the previous year, except in the case of bajra, where it largely increased. Even so, however, the gross estimated yield was 17 per cent. below the normal figure. Crops.

59. During the year under report cattle were generally in good condition throughout the Province. Some difficulty, however, was experienced in Kohat in the matter of drinking water for animals owing to want of rain and deficiency of water in the hill torrents. Fodder was sufficient throughout the year except in parts of the Peshawar District, but, until the *bhusa* of the spring harvest of 1913 came into the market, it was dear in Dera Ismail Khan. There was some contagious disease among cattle, but the number of attacks and deaths was less than in the previous year. Veterinary Assistants on tour treated 10,944 animals, and 49,405 cases were dealt with at the veterinary institutions. Agricultural stock.

3. Arboriculture and Horticulture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1911-12, the Provincial Report on Municipalities for 1911-12, and the Provincial Report on District Boards for 1912-13.]

60. The expenditure incurred by Municipalities on arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation was Rs. 24,166, or Rs. 3,252 more than in the previous year. Of this increase Peshawar contributed Rs. 1,011 and Dera Ismail Khan Rs. 1,025. District Boards in 1912-13 spent Rs. 14,182 on arboriculture, Rs. 3,894 on botanical and other public gardens and Rs. 1,245 on experimental cultivation, the figures for the last named having increased from Rs. 32 only in the previous year. Expenditure.

61. There are now over 20 acres of orchards and nurseries at Tarnab. Peaches gave heavy crops, though the trees were only 18 months old. Several of the imported varieties are of high quality, and it is practically assured that local fruit-growers will in future take to growing budded peaches instead of seedling plants. In the year under report 30,000 young fruit trees from Tarnab were distributed in the Province free of cost. Fruit culture.

4. Forests.

[Further information will be found in the Progress Report on Forest Administration in the North-West Frontier Province for 1911-12 and in the Statistics of British India, Part IV (2)—Finance and Revenue.]

62. The trees on seven miles of boundary line of Bagan forest were felled during the year under report; and a further length of 16 miles of the Demarcations and surveys.

boundary of Bagan and Najri Bala was marked in the same way. The trees on it have been sold, and were being felled at the close of the year. Repairs were made to 178 boundary pillars in all Ranges; and 1,494 were whitewashed in the Thandiani and Khanpur Ranges. The whole of the departmental reserves have now been surveyed, and the maps on the scale of 4" to the mile have been published. Nothing further is required in this respect.

Communi-
cations and
buildings.

63. The only new work completed during the year under the head of communications was the construction of seven miles of fuel export paths in the Thandiani and Khanpur Ranges. The cost was Rs. 249 as compared with Rs. 1,777 spent on new work last year. The construction of a bridle path 20 miles in length from Birangali to Simli Dheri was also commenced towards the close of the year under report. This path has long been recognised as necessary, and will open up a great part of the Jhelum Circle of the Thandiani Range, where exploitation is now in progress. It will be completed during 1912-13. Repairs were made to 125 miles of roads and paths at a cost of Rs. 1,910 as compared with 73 miles for Rs. 912 last year.

A good deal of new building was undertaken. New Range quarters of the standard type were constructed for the Thandiani Range at Nawanshahr. Similar quarters for the Dungagali Range were begun at Dungagali, and will be completed in 1912-13. The Range quarters at Khanpur were extended by an additional room at a cost of Rs. 194; and a new guard's hut was built at Sataura in the Khanpur Range for Rs. 260. The total expenditure on new buildings during the year was Rs. 5,117 as compared with Rs. 3,482 in 1910-11. In addition to the buildings above enumerated the Department has under the orders of the Chief Commissioner acquired the post formerly occupied by the Border Military Police at Kataigali in the Siran Range, and now vacated by them. It is used as quarters for the Forest Guard of Tinglai Reserve. The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 515 as compared with Rs. 907 in 1910-11.

Forest offences.

64. The total number of forest offences for the year was 1,713, as compared with 1,182 in 1910-11 and 1,048, the average of the last three years. The increase over last year's figures amounts to 45 per cent. The usual progressive increase, which has been commented on in the reports for the last two years, accounts for part of this; but, as its magnitude suggests, there are special reasons which can be indicated with certainty. The increase is mainly in Kagan (from 106 to 148), Thandiani (from 199 to 289) and Khanpur (from 452 to 871). In Kagan most, and in Khanpur no inconsiderable part, of the increase is certainly due to the advent of more energetic Range Officers and the consequent bracing up of the staff and the more careful detection of offences. In addition to this the Khanpur Range was afflicted by severe drought almost throughout the year, and this caused a still further increase in grazing and lopping cases, although many of the areas which were closed to grazing owing to the fires of 1908 were opened before they ordinarily would have been in consideration of the scarcity of fodder. In Thandiani the increase was under grazing and lopping, and may be ascribed principally to the scarcity of fodder due to the late and scanty monsoon of 1911.

The number of cases taken into Court was 212 as compared with 140 in 1910-11 and 160, the average of the last three years. Convictions were obtained in 86 per cent. last year and 80 per cent. in 1909-10. Sentences were generally adequate. The number of cases compounded rose from 968 in 1910-11 to 1,425 in the year under report. The compensation realised amounted to Rs. 5,405, or Rs. 3-1-6 and Rs. 1-13-9 per case and per person respectively, a slight decrease as compared with last year.

Protection from
fire.

65. The expenditure on fire protection amounted to Rs. 2,393 as compared with Rs. 2,584 in 1910-11. All the money was as usual spent on special guards and fire guards. Owing to the late arrival of the monsoon the epidemic of fires which raged throughout June 1911 continued into July. During that month six fires occurred in the Siran and Khanpur Ranges. Thereafter nothing serious occurred till June 1912, an exceptionally hot and dry month, in

which another outbreak took place in the Siran Range, burning 4,462 acres in various forests. The total number of fires of the year was 43, and the total area burnt 5,358 acres.

66. The usual free concession of grazing was given in the Siran and Khanpur forests, except in those areas which were closed on account of being burnt. The forests in the Dungagali Range were opened to free grazing of horned cattle for the month of July on account of the lateness of the monsoon and the scarcity of fodder. For the same reason grazing of horned cattle was allowed on permits from July to October in the Siran *chil* forests, where the monsoon was a total failure. The number of animals impounded during the year was 1,046, as compared with 1,229 in 1910-11 and 826, the average of the last three years. The decrease as compared with last year does not imply that illicit grazing has decreased. The opening of the Dungagali forests to grazing in July is probably mainly responsible for it, since the greater part of the decrease occurred in that Range, where July is one of the worst months for grazing trespass. Protection from cattle.

67. Selection fellings of deodar were made as usual in Kagan, and of blue pine, fir, and oak in the Galis. Improvement fellings of all species were carried out at the same time in conjunction with the main fellings. Dead and fallen trees were removed in unregulated fellings wherever practicable. The total area worked over was approximately 29,000 acres. Altogether 7,280 cubic feet of timber were extracted by Government agency, as compared with 6,757 cubic feet in the previous year. The quantity of fuel removed by Government agency was 122,959 cubic solid feet, or 22 per cent. of the total outturn of fuel for the year. Purchasers extracted 489,236 cubic feet of timber and 379,026 cubic feet solid of fuel. Major and minor forest produce—
(a) Major.

The collection of *Podophyllum emodi* root for sale was abandoned this year, as it gives no profit commensurate with the trouble involved. A small quantity was, however, collected and sent to the Imperial Institute for experimental purposes at the request of the Inspector-General of Forests. A number of deodar, pine, and fir plants were collected and sold to the public at Abbottabad. Stone and lime were extracted as usual. (b) Minor.

68. The question of the adjustment between the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province on account of Hazara timber received and sold in the Punjab was settled, and final orders were issued during the year. Formerly the Punjab paid to the North-West Frontier Province a lump sum of Rs. 76,000 annually; but since, in consequence of the trees being sold standing, the quantity of Government timber which now goes down from Hazara has largely decreased, it became necessary to alter the principle of adjustment. It has now been decided that the adjustment shall be made on the basis of the actual sales, deducting the expenditure incurred on bringing the timber to market and also a commission of 10 per cent. to cover incidental expenses. A further deduction of one-tenth of the Punjab Direction Division expenditure is also made to meet the cost of the Conservator's control in Hazara. The new method of adjustment was to come into force from the 1st April 1910. Accordingly the North-West Frontier Province has been credited during the year under report with sums of Rs. 9,936 for 1910-11 and Rs. 1,631 for 1911-12, making a total of Rs. 11,567. The adjustment is now complete up to the 31st March 1912. Financial results.

The revenue for the year was Rs. 1,46,509 distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Major produce	1,17,666
Minor produce	16,857
Other heads	12,486
Total	<u>1,46,509</u>

The revenue for 1910-11 was Rs. 2,30,133, so that the year under report shows a decrease of Rs. 83,624. This is mainly due to the revision of the adjustment between the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province described in

the last paragraph. In 1910-11 Rs. 76,000 were received from the Punjab, whereas this year only Rs. 11,567 were received. The reduction on this item alone was therefore Rs. 64,433. The remainder of the decrease was due to the progressive exhaustion of the stock of timber remaining over from the departmental fellings of previous years.

5. Mines and Quarries.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department for 1912-13 (Government Central Printing Office, Simla).]

KOHAT SALT MINES.

1912-13.

General.

69. Compared with the previous year the sales, 543,861 maunds, of Kohat salt during the year were more by 9,172 maunds, and the issues, 543,103 maunds, were also more by 6,849 maunds. The exports to Swat and Tirah decreased by 8,551 and 103 maunds respectively. 5,365 maunds were declared for Kabul, of which 226 maunds were issued from the Jatta Depôt and 5,140 maunds from Bahadur Khel. 527,756 maunds were declared for places in British territory, a larger quantity by 11,576 maunds than in 1911-12. The exports to Kohat, Kurram and Isa Khel (Mianwali) increased by 28,331, 856 and 17 maunds respectively, while the exports to Peshawar and Bannu fell off by 3,076 and 9,824 maunds respectively.

Accidents.

70. No accidents occurred at the quarries in the Division during the year.

Trade facilities and administrative improvements.

71. 303,415 maunds of Kohat salt were carried by Railway into the Peshawar Valley, as compared with 253,750 maunds in 1911-12.

The sales, 358,394 maunds, and the issues, 357,105 maunds, at the Jatta Depôt were greater by 19,758 maunds, or 5.83 per cent., and 17,231 maunds, or 5.07 per cent., respectively, than in 1911-12. Of the total quantity of salt issued, 340,038 maunds were removed on carts, an increase of 26,953 maunds on the quantity so removed in 1911-12. This increase was due chiefly to the facilities afforded for cart traffic by the departmental metalled road connecting the new depôt with the trunk road from Bannu to Kohat.

The issues, 142,690 maunds, at the Bahadur Khel Depôt were 5,441 maunds, or 3.96 per cent. larger than in 1911-12. The quantity removed on carts, 51,918 maunds, shows a decrease of 11,617 maunds as compared with 1911-12. The trade at Malgin is declining. The sales and issues at the Karak Depôt were 2,806 maunds less than those of the previous year.

Raid at Jatta Ismail Khel in the Kohat District.

72. The village of Jatta Ismail Khel in the Kohat District was, on the night of the 30th July 1912, raided by a band of outlaws, in the pursuit of whom one peon of the Department was shot dead. The mother of the deceased peon has been granted a pension of Rs. 4-8-0 a month. Three peons of the Department who took an active part in the pursuit of the raiders have been granted suitable rewards.

6. Manufactures.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Report for 1912 and in the Statistics for British India, Part I—Industrial.]

General.

73. The new Factories Act (XX of 1911) came into force on 1st July 1912, and the necessary rules framed under Section 37 by the Local Administration were given effect to from the same date. No separate Factory Inspectors have been appointed, the District Magistrates exercising the powers and duties of Inspectors within their respective jurisdictions.

74. Five factories, all in the Peshawar District, employed more than 49 persons daily during the year, and thus came under the scope of the Factory Act. Of these, three are cotton ginning factories, one a sugar and one a cotton press and ice factory, while of the cotton ginning factories one is combined with an oil press, and another with an oil press and salt grinding machinery. The cotton press was opened during the year in conjunction with an ice factory which had existed before. The Peshawar sugar factory only worked for a month or two, and owing to certain disputes has since gone into liquidation, while the Directors and Managing Agents of the Company have been prosecuted under Section 74 of the Indian Companies Act. The cotton ginning factory at Dera Ismail Khan, alluded to in last year's Administration Report, never employed more than 49 persons during the year under review, and is not therefore considered in the present report.

The sanitary arrangements of all five factories were reported satisfactory, and the general health of the operators was good. No children were employed, while the average number of women employed daily was 102. The machinery of all factories was found to be properly fenced, and no accidents occurred during the year.

7. Trade.

[Further particulars will be found in the Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1912-13.]

75. The report on which these paragraphs are based reviews the trans-frontier trade for the triennium 1910-11 to 1912-13, the figures for trade with Mahsuds, Wazirs and Turis, which was first recorded for a whole year in 1909-10, being omitted in comparing the trade for the triennium under review with that preceding it.

As compared with the preceding triennium the total value of trade (excluding treasure) rose by over 243 lakhs of rupees, or by 35 per cent. The increase is shared both by imports and exports, but it is mainly noticeable under the latter head. The following statistics furnish details:—

			Imports.	Exports.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Triennium under review	1910-11	...	94,42,108	1,53,36,371	2,47,78,479
	1911-12	...	1,12,52,098	1,52,70,765	2,65,22,863
	1912-13	...	1,46,38,822	2,75,55,607	4,21,94,429
Total			3,53,33,028	5,81,62,743	9,34,95,771
Preceding triennium	1907-08	...	1,04,11,716	1,46,29,190	2,50,40,906
	1908-09	...	85,02,927	1,33,19,793	2,18,22,720
	1909-10	...	91,96,783	1,30,98,123	2,22,94,906
Total			2,81,11,426	4,10,47,106	6,91,58,532

Afghanistan accounts for 132 lakhs and Dir, Swat and Bajaur for 92 lakhs.

The steady improvement in trade during the past three years is most marked. The principal factors at work were comparative peace and security along the border, favourable seasons, and a less illiberal trade policy of His Majesty the Amir of Kabul.

The proportion borne by the trade of each country to the total trade of the Province for the three years is as follows :—

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Tirah	5	4	4
Afghanistan	42	35	50
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	44	48	38
Boner	2	3	1
Waziristan	2	4	3
Kurram	5	6	4
Total	100	100	100

Tirah.

76. The trade with Tirah shows considerable improvement in exports as well as in imports, and has perhaps almost attained its climax. The total value of the trade in 1910-11 amounted to 14 lakhs of rupees : in 1911-12 it fell slightly to 13 lakhs, but in 1912-13 it again rose and amounted to 17 lakhs. The trade with this country is carried along three routes, but in 1912-13 more than half the trade passed through the Khyber. Compared with the previous two years substantial increases in imports occurred under Dyeing materials, Hides of cattle, Skins of sheep and goats, and Timber. Increasing demands for these articles and the good prices obtainable in India account for the enhancements. On the other hand imports of Firewood and Mats decreased conspicuously. The smaller supply of firewood is ascribed to the activity of trans-frontier feuds, while the shrinkage in mats is said to be due to the cutting of the dwarf palm (*mazri*) having been curtailed in Tirah for some time.

The chief commodities exported in increasing quantities were Indian twist and yarn, sugar, salt, wheat, and other crops. The increases under Indian Twist and Yarn and Sugar were due to growing demands and the high prices obtainable in Tirah, while the improvement in the salt trade is ascribed to the depletion of old stocks. Owing to some scarcity in Tirah traders exported wheat and other crops in larger quantities than usual.

The export of European cotton piece-goods has fallen to a very low figure. In 1910-11 it was valued at Rs. 71,000, but during the two succeeding years the figures fell to Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 15,000. The prosecution of trans-frontier feuds is said to have interfered largely with dealings in this commodity.

Afghanistan.

77. The trade by the Khyber and by Khajuri Kach, the two most important of the six routes by which trade with Afghanistan passes, amounted in 1912-13 to 176 lakhs of rupees, which is considerably more than one-half of the total trade of 222 lakhs. At the same time, as compared with the previous year, the total trade by each route, except by the Tochi, expanded. The trade with Afghanistan during the period under review is shown below :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910-11	23,66,152	70,02,762	93,68,914
1911-12	32,04,217	66,90,926	98,95,143
1912-13	51,06,330	1,70,98,379	2,22,04,709

The articles the import of which has shown the greatest advance are fruits, ghi and assafœtida, while imports of horses, ponies and mules, raw cotton and tobacco have considerably declined. Exports have increased principally under the heads "European Twist and Yarn," "European Cotton piece-goods" and "Foreign green tea."

Dir, Swat and Bajaur.

78. Trade with Dir, Swat and Bajaur was formerly recorded at four registration posts only, i.e., Bakhshi Bridge, Malakaud, Darband and Mangal. On the abolition of the Mangal Post four new posts were established in Hazara for the trade passing *viâ* Balakot, Bhogarmang, Konsh and the Susal Pass.

Malakand, which is the most important route for the trade with these regions, is responsible for nearly three-fourths of the total transactions. The trade with these regions has expanded considerably during the triennium, as the table below shows:—

		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1910-11	...	57,80,142	70,90,229	1,28,20,371
1911-12	...	71,19,791	73,15,868	1,44,35,659
1912-13	...	86,10,232	91,68,601	1,77,78,833

The increase is spread over both imports and exports, and can be put down in the main to general development in the prosperity of the inhabitants of these countries and in their standard of living. The causes that have operated towards the result have perhaps something in them of a temporary nature, but it is difficult to say with any exactitude to what extent this may be the case. Moneys disbursed in the country in connection with the construction of the Upper Swat River Canal come within the category of temporary causes, but the eventual irrigation of tracts of land in Lower Swat and Sam Ranizai will undoubtedly have a permanent effect on trade in the future.

79. Trade with Boner has declined considerably during the year under report. Imports and exports amounted to Rs. 1,64,610 and Rs. 3,03,301, respectively, against Rs. 2,66,931 and Rs. 6,50,901 in 1911-12. To some extent the decrease can be attributed to the fact that during the first four months of 1912-13 trade was almost at a stand-still owing to reprisals threatened for misconduct in certain cases that were being dealt with politically.

Trade with Waziristan has advanced with astounding rapidity. When first recorded, *viz.* for the year 1909-10, it amounted to Rs. 4,08,976; for the year under report it stands at a total value of Rs. 16,72,720. The progress is attributed to the security of the route afforded by picquets and patrols of the regular forces and of the Militia, and to the high rates prevailing in India.

Trade with the Turis of Kurram has declined from Rs. 19,18,619 in 1911-12 to Rs. 18,43,095 in the year under report. On the other hand the latter figures are considerably higher than those for the year 1910-11.

80. The consumption of tea is spreading rapidly in countries beyond the British border, green tea being preferred to any other. In the year under report the value of Indian tea exported was Rs. 9,75,751, as against Rs. 8,20,689 in the previous year and Rs. 5,98,247 in 1910-11. The growth is almost confined to green tea, and is most marked in the trade with Afghanistan. The volume of trade in salt amounted during the year under report to 385,041 maunds, valued at Rs. 5,94,484, as against 351,432 maunds, valued at Rs. 5,42,885, in 1911-12. The increase is mainly confined to the trade with Tirah and with Dir, Swat and Bajaur.

8. Public Works.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report of the North-West Frontier Province for 1912-13.]

81. In the Peshawar District the most important features were that good progress was made in the reconstruction of barracks at Landi Kotal, the improvement of the Khyber road was continued, and the Government Experimental Farm at Tarnab was practically completed, while in the Nowshera Sub-Division the metalling of the Shahbazgarhi-Swabi road was satisfactorily advanced.

In the Abbottabad District the improvement of various roads was undertaken and some short lengths of new road were begun, which will connect the Hazara Trunk Road with the Serai Kala-Havelian Railway. The new roads will be ready for use when the railway opens for traffic about October

1st, 1913, and the improvements to existing roads will be of great assistance to the increased traffic in the district which may be expected after the opening of the new railway.

No works of interest were carried out in the Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts, but the improvement of communications was steadily continued. Various projects for the improvement of communications to meet the requirements of the area irrigated by the Paharpur Canal and the Kalabagh-Bannu-Tank Railway were under consideration and progress was made with the necessary surveys and estimates.

Expenditure. 82. The expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 25,89,117 compared with Rs. 20,56,457 and Rs. 22,54,641 in the two preceding years.

The Public Works Department expenditure has now probably reached its maximum, the figure being Rs. 30 lakhs for 1913-14, and, as the provision of new communications and the requisite accommodation is completed, a drop in the expenditure on works may be anticipated in a few years time. The length of metalled roads is annually increasing, and up to date the metalled surface of existing roads has not been brought up to a sufficiently high standard. As more steam-rollers become available, this defect will gradually be removed. The opening of the Serai Kala-Havelian Railway will probably throw some extra expense on the Public Works Department Budget of the Province, as it is anticipated that the heavy cart traffic now working between Rawalpindi and Kashmir will be diverted to the Hazara Trunk Road between Havelian and Garhi Habibullah.

9. Irrigation.

[Further details will be found in the Administration Report of the Canals in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1912-13 and in the Statistics of British India, Part III—Commercial Services.]

Lower Swat
River Canal.

83. The following table shows the irrigation done from the Lower Swat River Canal during the year under report as compared with the averages of the two previous triennia :—

CROPS.				AVERAGE OF THREE YEARS ENDING		1912-13.
				1908-09.	1911-12.	
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	...	...	...	61,850	66,109	73,728
Rabi	...	...	...	91,628	93,928	93,253
Total				153,473	160,037	166,976

The total area irrigated (166,976 acres) was 9,326 acres more than that in the previous year. This was mainly due to the rainfall being more favourable, which resulted in considerable benefit to the kharif crop.

The working of the canal resulted in a profit of Rs. 4,91,663 (excluding interest) which is equivalent to 11.48 per cent. on the capital invested. The profit and percentage in the previous year were Rs. 4,16,915 and 9.73 respectively, the improvement being due to the increase in irrigation and to the lower expenditure during the year under report.

Kabul River
Canal.

84. Capital expenditure of Rs. 36,932 was incurred during the year under report in constructing a new head regulator to the Kabul River Canal. The total area irrigated (46,461 acres) represented an increase of 4,157 acres over the area of the preceding year. This was partly due to reclamation of land in the Pabbi section by the working of the Amankot drains. The operations of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 85,700, which is equivalent to 7.8

per cent. on the capital invested, as compared with a profit of 4.6 per cent. in the year 1911-12. A reduction of this high percentage is, however, probable in the future as certain expenditure will soon be necessary on indispensable works, such as the replacing by masonry aqueducts of the original wooden channels which are found to be decaying.

85. No capital expenditure was incurred during the year on the Pahar-
pur Canal but Rs. 5,225 were spent on extensions and improvements. The Paharpur Canal.
total area irrigated from the Canal was 32,093 acres, as compared with 25,206
acres in 1911-12, and the gross revenue mounted from Rs. 24,510 in that year
to Rs. 28,185 in the year under report.

86. Considerable progress has been made during the year in the con-
struction of the Upper Swat River Canal, and it is hoped that it may be opened Upper Swat River Canal.
in the spring of 1914. Rs. 30,23,802 were spent on the Canal in the period
under report, making the up-to-date total Rs. 1,13,90,255, which is approxi-
mately 64 per cent. of the amount sanctioned under the head "Direct charges."
The head works and main canal have been well advanced, and the Malakand
tunnel has been completed for a length of 8,350 cubic feet out of a total length of
11,234. The distance tunneled during the year under report was 3,994 cubic feet;
there is a prospect therefore of this great undertaking being completed at an early
date. The channel of the Abazai branch of the canal was practically completed
during the year, and of the 49 cross-drainage works, falls and bridges, 38 have
now been constructed. On the Machai branch more than 75 per cent. of the main
channel has been excavated, and on the Indus branch 80 per cent. of the channel
excavation has been done. The channel of the Maira branch is now half dug.
The final location of the Pohur branch was settled early in the year under
report, and about 38 per cent. of the channel was excavated before its close.
The gross area commanded by the Canal will be 448,895 acres, of which
40,500 acres are in tribal country.

CHAPTER V. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A. Gross Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1912-13.]

87. The following statement compares the receipts, expenditure and closing balances under the various heads of Revenue for 1911-12 and 1912-13. The figures of receipt and expenditure do not include opening and closing balances :—

HEADS.	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.		CLOSING BALANCE.	
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenue (Civil) ...	46,14,418	51,16,183	1,02,33,925	1,18,03,939	...	...
Local Funds ...	8,88,967	12,82,017	9,16,131	9,93,058	4,32,384	5,54,654
Municipal Revenue ...	9,36,061	14,02,808	8,24,316	9,22,450	4,60,843	9,41,204
Total ...	64,39,445	76,51,935	1,19,74,372	1,35,52,553	8,93,290	14,95,858

B. Provincial Revenue and Finance.

88. Details of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure are shown below :—

REVENUE.	1911-12.	1912-13.	EXPENDITURE.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	20,83,373	21,71,162	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	19,945	23,400
II.—Opium ...	20,514	45,876	2.—Assignments, &c. ...	17,819	19,307
IV.—Stamps ...	5,69,412	5,89,353	3.—Land Revenue ...	6,09,761	6,11,662
V.—Excise ...	3,16,143	4,04,055	6.—Stamps ...	21,953	22,967
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	2,773	2,279	7.—Excise ...	14,602	13,372
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	1,43,556	1,45,141	10.—Assessed Taxes ...	1,376	1,164
IX.—Forests ...	1,58,171	2,37,183	11.—Forests ...	89,415	1,22,173
X.—Registration ...	40,083	40,818	12.—Registration ...	10,557	10,743
XII.—Interest ...	16,246	20,936	13.—General Administration ...	3,08,035	3,64,421
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—	1,10,253	1,12,889	19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts	5,79,484	6,16,006
Courts of Law.			of Law.		
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—	24,908	26,077	19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	1,47,292	1,51,780
Jails.			20.—Police ...	16,36,419	15,76,157
XVII.—Police ...	22,980	31,003	22.—Education ...	1,60,938	6,71,542
XIX.—Education ...	848	671	23.—Ecclesiastical ...	38,938	39,660
XX.—Medical ...	96	352	24.—Medical ...	1,48,597	4,81,431
XXI.—Scientific and other	872	1,324	25.—Political ...	30,50,926	31,47,088
Minor Departments.			26.—Scientific, &c. ...	79,338	71,929
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Super-	19,420	15,779	27.—Territorial, &c. ...	63,444	62,377
annuation.			29.—Superannuation, &c. ...	1,35,158	1,45,328
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	18,008	17,993	30.—Stationery and Printing ...	82,738	91,183
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,43,547	1,41,474	32.—Miscellaneous ...	29,550	26,919
XXIX.—Major Works ...	7,85,375	8,21,633	42.—Major Works ...	7,60,760	8,69,633
XXX.—Minor Works ...	...	...	43.—Minor Works ...	39,089	37,870
XXXI.—Civil Works ...	1,37,210	2,90,185	45.—Civil Works.	21,87,793	26,25,327
Total ...	46,14,418	51,16,183	Total ...	1,02,33,925	1,18,03,939
SALT DEPARTMENT ...	5,34,803	5,44,193	SALT DEPARTMENT ...	78,856	82,772
GRAND TOTAL ...	51,49,221	56,60,376	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,03,12,781	1,18,86,711

C. Local Funds.

89. The accounts of the funds, with the exception of those of the Famine Fund, continue to be audited on the spot by a staff of peripatetic auditors, and the Examiner's audit reports are regularly submitted for the information of the Chief Commissioner.

DISTRICT FUNDS.

The transactions are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.			Receipts.			Total.			Payments.			Closing Balance.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Hazara ...	37,172	0	9	1,10,644	5	2	1,47,816	5	11	98,010	5	0	54,806	0	11
Peshawar ...	68,194	2	8	2,25,668	4	9	2,93,862	7	5	2,01,208	8	0	92,599	8	8
Kohat ...	5,363	12	7	90,982	3	0	96,345	0	1	41,284	15	1	25,061	1	0
Bannu ...	28,833	13	2	78,403	3	6	1,07,237	0	8	67,664	3	8	30,572	13	5
Dera Ismail Khan ...	29,949	1	2	77,163	1	1	1,07,112	2	3	71,167	2	8	35,944	15	7
Total	1,09,452	14	4	5,62,861	2	0	7,22,314	0	4	4,74,329	13	9	2,47,984	2	7

In connection with the financial position of the Hazara District Fund the following details are given :—Out of the total estimated income of Rs. 83,000 the Board derives Rs. 37,000 from their share of local rate and Rs. 6,000 income from various sources, the balance Rs. 40,000 being contributed annually by Government. On the other hand the expenditure on fairs during 1912-13 amounted to Rs. 1,350 and on the maintenance of three Veterinary dispensaries and four dispensaries to Rs. 2,250 and 12,960 respectively, while the income derived from these sources was nil.

The actual total receipts for the Province amounted to Rs. 5,52,861-2-0 as compared with Rs. 3,88,585-11-5 during the previous year; while the total payments amounted to Rs. 4,74,329-13-9 as compared with Rs. 4,05,708-11-8 during the past year. The increase is chiefly due to Government contributions made for the improvement of education.

The expenditure has on the whole, and subject to the remarks made in individual Audit Notes, been incurred on objects authorised by Act XX of 1883 of the Punjab Government and the rules and orders issued thereunder.

CANTONMENT FUNDS.

There are nine such funds. Their transactions, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.			Receipts.			Total.			Payments.			Closing Balance.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Abbottabad ...	3,200	3	8	37,030	5	0	40,230	0	5	25,823	7	11	15,106	1	6
Peshawar ...	16,427	2	9	1,31,130	1	4	1,47,556	4	1	1,32,438	11	6	15,127	8	7
Nowshera ...	5,090	11	10	99,250	1	6	74,340	13	4	67,227	9	3	7,113	4	1
Mardan ...	2,980	5	11	12,288	4	9	15,274	10	8	10,580	14	2	4,693	12	6
Cherat ...	2,325	15	7	9,383	8	1	11,709	7	8	7,990	12	0	3,712	11	2
Kohat ...	2,412	10	3	37,304	0	3	39,717	3	6	38,091	15	4	1,622	4	2
Bannu ...	8,104	9	0	42,023	2	1	51,087	11	10	33,543	13	7	17,544	14	3
Dera Ismail Khan ...	803	14	4	40,752	8	7	41,555	6	11	32,142	13	3	9,413	9	8
Bisalpur ...	15,531	2	11	31,702	10	11	47,233	13	10	20,707	4	7	17,526	9	3
Total (1912-13)	57,032	13	0	1,12,383	4	3	1,69,416	1	3	1,77,555	6	1	91,860	11	2
Total (1911-12)	81,547	12	5	1,72,434	11	10	1,63,982	8	3	1,96,049	11	0	57,032	13	0

CANTONMENT HOSPITAL FUNDS.

There are three such funds, and their transactions, as compared with those of the previous year, are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.			Receipts.			Total.			Payments.			Closing Balance.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Peshawar ...	...	...	...	5,937	8	7	5,937	8	7	5,937	8	7	...	...	...
Nowshera ...	156	9	0	5,100	0	0	5,256	9	0	5,179	14	7	76	10	5
Cherat ...	...	...	...	1,068	2	3	1,068	2	3	1,012	4	11	55	13	4
Total (1912-13) ...	156	9	0	12,105	5	10	12,261	14	10	12,129	7	1	132	7	9
Total (1911-12) ...	51	6	9	14,068	6	10	14,719	13	7	14,563	4	7	156	9	0

TOWN AND BAZAR FUNDS.

The Hill Location and Sanitary Fund in the Hazara District and Parachinar Bazar Fund in the Kurram District are the only funds under this head. The transactions of both the funds for the year under report, as compared with the preceding year, are given in the table below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.			Receipts.			Total.			Payments.			Closing Balance.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Hill Location and Sanitary Fund—															
1911-12 ...	2,192	4	5	1,530	8	0	3,723	12	5	612	7	0	3,116	5	5
1912-13 ...	3,116	5	5	965	0	8	4,081	6	1	1,738	6	3	2,342	15	10
Parachinar Bazar Fund—															
1911-12 ...	2,101	0	4	9,724	3	9	11,825	4	1	8,159	0	0	3,666	4	1
1912-13 ...	3,636	4	1	8,537	14	9	12,204	2	10	8,479	12	3	3,724	6	7

MEDICAL AND CHARITABLE FUNDS.

The Lady Minto Swat Hospital Fund in the Malakand Agency is the only fund of this description. The income of the fund is derived from the rent of shops and is utilised in the maintenance of the male and female hospital. The receipts and payments of the fund during the year under report amounted to Rs. 13,611-9-6 and Rs. 11,835-5-5 respectively. It closed with a balance of Rs. 5,600-14-11.

POLICE FUNDS.

These are branches of the Police Remount Fund under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. Their transactions are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.			Receipts.			Total.			Payments.			Closing Balance.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Peshawar ...	3,025	0	8	3,477	5	4	6,502	6	0	3,752	10	0	2,749	12	0
Hazara ...	— 1,480	9	8	951	12	7	— 528	12	8	1,555	5	0	— 2,084	1	8
Kohat ...	952	12	8	626	8	8	1,579	5	4	1,170	6	0	408	15	4
Bannu ...	238	5	3	1,181	0	0	1,419	5	3	1,360	7	0	58	14	3
Dera Ismail Khan ...	— 1,193	10	1	651	0	0	— 642	9	7	150	1	0	— 692	10	7
Total 1912-13 ...	1,541	15	3	6,887	11	1	8,429	10	4	7,083	13	0	410	13	4
Total 1911-12 ...	2,960	15	8	6,916	10	1	9,877	9	9	8,335	10	0	1,541	15	3

The minus balances are permissible in the case of these funds, as for this purpose they are grouped together and treated as one Provincial fund.

PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS.

These funds, known as the Canal Clearance Funds, exist in three districts. Their transactions are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.		Receipts.		Total.		Payments.		Closing Balance.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Peshawar ...	73,701	14 6	30,481	7 9	1,10,279	6 8	30,915	1 6	79,858	4 9
Bannu ...	73,323	1 6	20,140	18 10	93,463	15 4	12,572	8 10	80,891	11 6
Dera Ismail Khan ...	27,182	0 5	17,523	15 7	44,706	0 0	17,889	7 6	26,816	8 6
Total 1912-13 ...	1,74,207	0 5	74,146	5 2	2,48,443	5 7	61,376	12 10	1,87,066	8 9
Total 1911-12 ...	1,63,982	10 7	63,890	1 11	2,27,872	12 6	53,575	12 1	1,74,297	0 5

AGROR ACCUMULATION FUND.

The nature of this fund was explained in the report for the year 1902-03.

The sum of Rs. 50,000 on account of the surplus balance of the Agror Estates has been invested in Government Promissory Notes in the name of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. The interest on this investment is credited to this fund.

The opening balance was Rs. 2,492-4-8, the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,745-10-0, as in the previous year, and the payments to Rs. 1,494-14-7 against Rs. 2,082-4-7; the closing balance was Rs. 2,743-0-1.

FAMINE FUND.

This fund exists only in the Dera Ismail Khan District. There were no transactions during the year. It opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 181-8-0.

CHAUKIDARI CLOTHING FUND.

This fund exists in the Hazara District only, and was started in the year 1906-07. It opened without any balance; the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,753-3-9, and no payments were made. It closed with a balance of Rs. 3,753-3-9.

SADDANA OR EMBANKMENT FUND.

This fund exists in the Dera Ismail Khan District, and was sanctioned in the year 1906-07. The opening balance was Rs. 19,385-0-9; the receipts amounted to Rs. 25,567-1-11 and the payments to Rs. 36,129-3-1. It closed with a balance of Rs. 8,822-15-7. In the previous year the receipts and payments amounted to Rs. 21,043-12-3 and Rs. 16,028-0-3 respectively.

MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

These are sub-divided into Municipalities proper and Notified Areas. There are altogether seven Municipalities and seven Notified Areas in the North-West Frontier Province.

Their transactions are as noted below :—

Municipalities.

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.		Receipts.		Total.		Payments.		Closing Balance.
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abbottabad ...	36,751	0 2	90,238	1 11	1,26,989	2 1	54,339	6 9	72,649 11 4
Haripur ...	18,697	6 2	58,341	7 10	67,038	14 0	28,760	4 11	38,278 9 1
Peshawar ...	2,25,539	5 4	6,74,468	15 5	9,00,008	4 9	4,57,664	1 9	4,42,344 3 0
Kohat ...	36,238	0 5	1,31,288	9 10	1,67,519	10 3	73,384	13 9	94,134 12 6
Edwardesabad ...	21,071	8 11	1,75,914	1 6	1,96,985	10 5	85,520	1 10	1,11,465 8 7
Dera Ismail Khan ...	80,705	14 7	2,17,264	11 11	2,97,970	10 6	1,70,194	10 8	1,27,776 15 10
Kulachi ...	19,793	12 3	12,814	3 5	23,607	15 8	9,424	12 8	14,183 3 5
Total ...	4,24,791	15 10	13,55,323	3 10	17,80,120	3 8	8,79,288	3 11	9,00,831 15 9

Notified Areas.

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.		Receipts.		Total.		Payments.		Closing Balance.
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Baffa ...	3848	3 21	18,573	4 7	9,421	7 8	7,701	0 3	1,720 7 6
Nawanshahr ...	1,051	11 10	1,971	14 10	3,023	10 8	1,532	10 7	1,491 0 1
Gallia ...	7,723	3 4	3,585	5 10	11,308	9 2	4,343	2 10	6,965 3 4
Nowshera Kalan ...	142	10 6	3,844	14 0	3,987	8 6	3,915	12 0	71 12 6
Becketgaon ...	12,043	12 9	7,231	15 4	20,195	12 1	7,479	6 3	12,716 5 10
Lakki ...	1,067	8 1	1,532	8 6	2,650	0 7	1,422	8 10	1,227 7 9
Tank ...	12,255	15 3	20,689	15 5	32,943	14 8	16,707	6 9	16,179 7 11
Total ...	36,054	0 11	47,479	14 6	83,533	15 5	43,161	15 6	40,371 15 11
Grand Total 1912-13.	4,60,846	0 9	14,02,808	2 4	18,03,654	3 1	9,22,450	3 5	9,41,203 15 8
Grand Total 1911-12	3,49,101	4 9	9,36,060	13 0	12,85,162	1 9	8,24,316	1 0	4,60,846 0 9

All the Municipalities and Notified Areas bank with Government treasuries. Their accounts opened and closed with credit balances during the year under report.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS & MEDICAL SERVICE.

1. Details of Census.

(See pages 55—60 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

2. Vital Statistics.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1912.]

90. The number of births registered in the Province during the year under report was 75,653, an increase of almost exactly 4,000 over the figures for the preceding year. The birth-rate rose accordingly from 35.1 to 37.1 per mille, but it is still low, Bengal, Burma and Assam alone of the other provinces in India showing a lower one; while the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces and the Punjab all show a rate varying from 42 to 48 per mille. Births.

The increase recorded during the year under review is accounted for by a recorded rise in the Kohat and Hazara districts of no less than 4.4 and 6.5 per mille respectively.

The excess of male over female births recorded is, as usual, high, 123 male births being registered to every 100 female. The Peshawar District, as in previous years, records the greatest disparity, *e. g.*, 134.9 males to every 100 females. It is impossible to accept this recorded excess as correct; verified statistics place the figure at 103.2 to 100, and in other provinces of India the discrepancy only varies from 9 to 6 per hundred.

91. The number of deaths registered throughout the Province during 1912 was 47,749: almost the same as in 1911. This is a low figure, giving per mille a ratio of 23.4. The highest rate recorded is in the Hazara District, 27.2, and in Bannu, the lowest, 20.3. Deaths.

That the number of deaths registered is inaccurate and greatly below the true figure appears to be undoubted. Between 1901 and 1911 the population increased by 132,893; or making the simplest, but not quite statistically correct, calculation, the increase was 13,289 per year. Yet during the year under report the excess of recorded births over recorded deaths is 27,904, *e. g.* double what the Census figures prove to have approximately been the natural yearly increase throughout the previous decade. There has been no emigration to account for this low death-rate, nor does the birth-rate bear out such a supposition. It is unlikely that there should be any great error in the recorded number of births, and the only conclusion to be arrived at is that the number of deaths recorded should be one-third to one-fourth more. If the lower estimate is taken, *e. g.*, one-fourth more, the figures are 47,749 recorded plus 12,000, making a total of nearly 60,000, which still gives an excess of births over deaths of 15,000, a much more reasonable figure. It is significant to note that the North-West Frontier Province records the lowest death-rate of all Indian provinces, *e. g.* 23.29, while the Punjab comes next with 26.63. If it be assumed that the recorded deaths fall short of the actual by one-fourth, and a calculation is made on that basis, the death-rate per thousand works out at 29, a much more probable ratio, and one which bears a reasonable proportion to the probably nearly correct birth-rate.

92. During the year there were outbreaks of cholera in the Hazara and Peshawar districts. In the former the total mortality was 630,—468 in rural circles and 162 in towns,—and in the latter, inclusive of 11 deaths in towns, 625 deaths occurred. The disease was imported into Hazara by cartmen plying on the road from Hassan Abdal Station to Kashmir. The first case occurred at Mansehra on July 22nd. The water-supply of the town is liable to contamination from all sides; it was energetically treated with permanganate, and only a few more cases occurred. From this centre and from other points on the road the disease spread from village to village, carried by people fleeing from infected places. Out of 16 rural circles of registration, 12 reported cholera cases, and 58 villages out of 835. The last case occurred on October 26th. During the outbreak the Civil Surgeon visited nearly all the villages affected; as many wells as possible were disinfected, and a Sub-Assistant Surgeon was placed on special inspection duty to prevent the disease being imported into Abbottabad. Compounders and Vaccinators were employed to distribute medicine to those who wished it, and to instruct the people how to avoid infection.

In Peshawar the disease is supposed to have been imported from Bajaur. It was spread from village to village by people trying to avoid it. In one area infection was spread by a contaminated stream which, though water from unpolluted wells was close at hand, the people insisted on using. The stream was watched by the police, and notices pointing out the dangers incurred by the use of this drinking water were circulated, but it was not till it was discovered that the villagers came at night to fill their drinking vessels in it that this source of infection was cut off. The same means to combat the disease were taken as in Hazara. Two dispensaries were partly closed, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeons from them employed, along with Compounders and Vaccinators, in touring the district and giving what help they could.

Small-pox was more prevalent than in preceding years, and the Peshawar and Hazara districts suffered from an epidemic. All the 16 rural circles of the Hazara District were affected, and cases occurred in 110 villages out of 835. The mortality in the rural circles was 693 and in the towns 17 only. In Peshawar also all the rural circles of registration reported small-pox, and out of 798 villages, in 131 the disease was prevalent, 211 deaths occurring in towns and 825 in the rural circles. Bannu, in which in 1911 there was an epidemic, was singularly free, and in Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan, both in towns and rural circles, 133 and 107 deaths, respectively, were registered from small-pox.

The ratio per *mille* of deaths registered as due to fevers was 10·99 per *mille* in the towns of the Province and 16·64 per *mille* in the rural circles.

3. Sanitation.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1912.]

Grants for
Sanitation.

93. Grants amounting to Rs. 1,25,000 were given by Government for sanitary improvements, and allotted as follows :—

	Rs.
Sanitary improvements in Khyber Militia posts ...	19,000
Peshawar City Improvement Scheme ...	1,06,000

The former of these includes provision of latrines, drainage, &c., and the work is nearly completed. The latter work, which has not yet been begun, from causes not in any way to be ascribed to the Peshawar Municipality, includes several much needed improvements. Of these the most important are the installation (a) of a new system of filter beds; (b) re-adjustment of water-supply to City; (c) drainage of low-lying ground to the north of the City; (d) replacement of present incinerators and reclamation by trenching of land used for refuse disposal.

94. At the commencement of 1912 a sum of Rs. 63,483 remained unex-
pended with the Municipalities from the Government grants made in 1911.
This balance remained with them as follows :—

				Rs.
Peshawar	...	...	...	29,950
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	13,783
Kohat	...	...	...	10,220
Abbottabad	...	...	...	9,530
Total				63,483

Sanitary
works.

Inclusive of this balance of Government grants, and exclusive of estab-
lishment charges, the Municipalities at the five district head-quarters expended
the sums given below on sanitary works :—

				Rs.
Peshawar	...	...	...	54,413
Kohat	...	...	...	8,464
Bannu	...	...	...	14,637
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	19,801
Abbottabad	...	...	...	12,247

The expenditure incurred in the four towns first named was principally
on water-supply, on drainage and paving, and on improvements to roads.

4. Medical Relief.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Dispensaries for 1912 and
in the Statistics of British India, Part V.—Area, &c.]

95. During the year the number of hospitals and dispensaries open in the Province increased from 82 to 84, the new institutions being two Local Fund Female Hospitals, one in Peshawar, the other in Dera Ismail Khan. The old Female Dispensary in Peshawar was closed at the same time, while the returns from the Tank Mission Hospital (a private non-aided institution) have been newly included in the report.

96. The number of beds available for males has decreased by 4, but the female accommodation has risen by 45. The daily average number of in-patients has increased from 402.32 to 476.70 during the year under report, while the increase in the total number of in-patients treated is over 1,000. This is eminently satisfactory, but it must not be overlooked that the year 1911 with which this comparison is made was an exceptionally healthy one.

97. The total number of out-door patients who were treated during the year was 783,531, an increase of 33,000 over the figures for the previous year. These figures, with the exception of those for 1911, when there was a decrease of 10,000, have risen year by year, and since 1905 the number availing themselves of this form of relief has increased by two lakhs. The largest increase is throughout the Agencies, in which 11,500 more out-patients are recorded, while the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar, and the Municipal Hospital, Bannu, show an increase of over six and four thousand respectively.

The large increase of 33,000 in out-patient attendance is chiefly to be attributed to malaria, digestive affections and eye disease. The figures for malaria indicate a considerable increase compared with 1911 in this form of disorder; but the type of the disease prevalent was not a serious one. Out-patients treated for digestive disorders were more numerous by 11,800 than in 1911, the rise here being coincident with a rise in the figures for malaria. 9,000 more out-patients than in 1911 were treated for eye disease.

98. The total number of operations performed during the year under report on patients of all classes was 36,117, an increase of no less than 3,225 over the figures for 1911. No less than 4,267, the largest number ever recorded, were operations of the class known as "selected operations." As many as 935 of these were performed in the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar. This figure is nearly double the highest number previously recorded there, and is a long way in excess of any previous record at any hospital in the Province.

Operations.

Financial.

99. The total income of the hospitals and dispensaries of the Province during the year was Rs. 2,06,370, and the total expenditure Rs. 2,00,151. The principal point to be noted under the former head is the increase of Rs. 24,000 in contributions from Government. The two most noteworthy increases in expenditure are Rs. 14,840 under the head "Establishment", due to an enhancement in the pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons which came into force from the end of 1911, and Rs. 14,695 under the heading "Buildings and Repairs," principally due to the erection of new Zenana Hospitals at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Subscriptions received from the public in aid of hospitals are deplorably low, especially those received from Indians, who contributed Rs. 1,113 against Rs. 3,093 received from Europeans. The total sum received in subscriptions was nearly the same as in 1911.

Miscellaneous.

100. During the year under review sanction was received to the erection of a new Hospital at Abbottabad, to be built by the Municipality aided by a Government grant.

One scholarship holder from the Province at the Lahore Medical College passed out as an Assistant Surgeon in July 1912, and a special Assistant Surgeon scholarship has been created by the Local Administration. The Compounder service, which, as a provincial service, came into being in 1911, continues to improve, though with so few head-quarter hospitals it is difficult to get Compounders trained. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon scholarship every second year has now been sanctioned for this service, and should prove a great incentive to capable young Compounders.

5. Vaccination.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Vaccination for 1912-13, and in the Statistics of British India, Part V—Area, &c.]

Establishment.

101. The establishment employed during the year under report was as follows:—2 Divisional Inspectors, 6 Superintendents and 37 Vaccinators. There was an increase of one Vaccinator since the previous year, one new appointment having been sanctioned for the Malakand Agency.

Vaccinations performed.

102. The total number of vaccinations performed was 152,740, an increase of 18,938 over the figures for 1911-12. Of this total 125,109 were primary operations, and 27,631 revaccinations. The total number of persons vaccinated was 151,079, an increase of 18,127.

Expenditure.

103. The total expenditure on vaccination during the year was Rs. 15,235; of this Rs. 2,074 were paid to the Punjab Central Vaccine Institute on account of lymph and Rs. 12,890 on up-keep of establishment. The expenditure is slightly less than in 1911-12, due to dates on which payments for lymph were made not having been the same each year. The expenditure was met as follows:—From Imperial Revenues Rs. 1,644, from Local Funds Rs. 13,190, and from Cantonment Funds Rs. 400.



CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1. General system of Public Instruction.

(See pages 63 and 64 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

2. Education.

[Further information will be found in the Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1912-13 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Education.]

104. The following table shows the number of institutions for boys and the number of scholars in the Province (male) in the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 :—

Class of institution.	Number of institutions.			Number of scholars.		
	1912-13.	1911-12.	Increase or decrease.	1912-13.	1911-12.	Increase or decrease.
Arts Colleges ...	1	1	...	37	38	— 1
High Schools ...	12	12	...	5,488	5,146	+ 292
Middle Schools ...	22	18	+ 4	4,912	3,864	+ 1,048
Primary Schools ...	335	260	+ 75	16,899	14,129	+ 2,770
Training Do. ...	1	1	...	58	59	— 1
Private Do. ...	482	470	+ 12	7,296	7,227	+ 69
	853	762	+ 91	34,640	30,463	+ 4,177

The percentage of scholars attending schools in each district to those of school-going age rose throughout the Province, the largest increase being in Bannu, from 16·6 to 18·1, and the lowest in Hazara, from 8·1 to 8·5.

The large increase in the number of Boys' Primary Schools and in the number of scholars attending them is matter for satisfaction. This was due to the utilization of an Imperial grant of Rs. 50,000 in opening one hundred new schools. It should be noted that of these new schools, 21 were previously Aided Indigenous Schools, while 4 Primary Schools were raised to the status of Middle Schools. The total increase therefore in Primary Schools is 75. The increase in the number of scholars is the more remarkable when it is remembered that the number of classes was reduced from five to four. There has been also a very considerable increase in the number of Middle Schools and scholars. Three District Board Schools and one Aided School were raised to Middle Schools. A part of the Imperial grant of Rs. 50,000 was used for raising the status of the three Board Schools. The increase in the number of scholars is partly attributable to the opening of these new schools and partly to the abolition of the 5th Primary Class and the inclusion of the pupils of that class in the 1st Middle. It is, however, to be regretted that there has been a decrease in the number of girl scholars, which has fallen by more than 600.

Expenditure.

105. The sources of expenditure in the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 are shown in the following table :—

Sources.	Expenditure in 1912-13.	Expenditure in 1911-12.	Percentages to total expenditure, 1912-13.	Percentages to total expendi- ture, 1911-12.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Provincial ...	(a) 3,68,120	99,439	38·2	23·2
District Funds ...	(b) 3,06,277	1,42,169	31·9	33·2
Municipal Funds	(c) 1,76,057	68,205	18·3	15·9
Fees ...	64,420	55,772	6·7	13·0
Other sources ...	47,313	62,913	4·9	14·7
TOTAL ...	9,62,195	4,28,498	100	100

(a) This includes the following Imperial grants :—

(i) Rs. 2,00,000 non-recurring towards the building of the Islamia College, Peshawar.

(ii) Rs. 25,000 recurring for the Islamia College.

(iii) Rs. 35,000 non-recurring for the building of Hostels for Secondary Schools. This grant was subsequently made over to the Islamia College, Peshawar.

(b) This includes the following Provincial contributions :—

(i) Rs. 38,184 out of the Imperial grant of Rs. 50,000 for the opening and maintenance of new Primary and Middle Schools, the balance, amounting to Rs. 11,816, being utilized for the erection and extension of buildings.

(ii) Rs. 21,050 for improving the pay of teachers.

(iii) Rs. 1,10,000 (out of the Imperial grant of Rs. 2,14,000) for new buildings and equipment for Vernacular Middle and Primary Schools.

(c) This includes the following Provincial contributions :—

(i) Rs. 10,000 for pensions of Secondary teachers.

(ii) Rs. 1,716 for improving the staffs of Middle Schools.

(iii) Rs. 1,04,000 out of the Imperial grant of Rs. 2,14,000 for building purposes.

The Government of India made in the course of the year grants amounting to a total sum of Rs. 5,24,000, the percentage of Imperial to the total expenditure on education being no less than 54·5.

Schools under
District Boards.

106. During the year the total number of schools under the District Boards increased from 228 to 328, and the number of pupils from 14,025 to 18,263. With an Imperial grant of Rs. 50,000 three primary schools were converted into Vernacular Middle Schools and 100 new Primary Schools opened. Of the latter 18 were in the Peshawar, 28 in the Hazara, 16 in the Kohat, 16 in the Bannu, and 22 in the Dera Ismail Khan District. For the maintenance and equipment of these schools Rs. 38,184 out of the Imperial grant was distributed to the District Boards, the balance being utilized for school buildings.

The question of the housing of the District Board Schools was seriously taken up in the course of the year. A vigorous movement was initiated for the provision of adequate school buildings, and 28 new buildings were constructed and a considerable number enlarged or improved. Towards the close of the year the Imperial Government made a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2,14,000. Of this sum Rs. 1,10,000 were distributed to the District Boards and will be expended on improving and extending school accommodation.

Primary education was made free from April 1st, 1912. The loss of fee receipts entailed was more than covered by the increase in the fees of Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle Schools, the fee receipts for the year amounting to Rs. 7,756 as compared with Rs. 7,475 in the previous year. In anticipation, however, of a possible diminution of revenue on this account a grant of Rs. 1,346 was made *in perpetuo* to District Boards from Provincial Funds.

107. During the year under report two new Primary Schools were opened by the Municipal Committee, Peshawar, and the Vernacular Middle School at Tank was raised to the status of Anglo-Vernacular Middle. Otherwise the *status quo* remained unchanged. Of the Imperial grant of Rs. 2,14,000 made towards the close of the year for buildings and equipment Rs. 1,04,000 were allotted to Municipalities, *viz.* Rs. 75,000 to Peshawar, Rs. 15,000 to Haripur and Rs. 14,000 to Dera Ismail Khan. The Peshawar Municipality devoted the whole to the construction of a new High School and Boarding House, a site for which had already been acquired on the outskirts of the city. Plans are being made for the erection of the buildings, and it is anticipated that the work will be completed before the close of the current year. The grants made to the Haripur and Dera Ismail Khan Municipalities were for the purpose of extending the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and Boarding House, and erecting a new Primary School respectively.

Schools under
Municipal
Committees.

108. During the year under report there were in existence 11 Government aided, 16 District Board aided, and 16 Municipal Committee aided schools, as against 9, 38 and 17 respectively in the previous year. Institutions receiving grants from both Provincial and Municipal Funds are shown as both Government aided and Municipal aided schools, and the decrease in numbers is therefore more apparent than real.

Aided Schools.

109. During the year the number of private schools open was 566 as compared with 580 in 1911-12. These figures must, however, be accepted with reservation, as the returns are obtained by the District Inspectors from Patwaris and the schools are not open to Departmental inspection. The numbers both of schools and scholars have again decreased except in the Peshawar and Bannu districts. The decrease is to be attributed mainly to the opening of new District Board Schools. The increase in the Peshawar District is stated to be due to the propaganda of one Haji Sahib of Turangzai, who started in opposition to the new public schools a number of Islamia institutions in which religious instruction forms the chief feature of the curriculum.

Private
Schools.

110. The following table shows the attendance, expenditure and examination results of the Edwardes Church Mission College, Peshawar, the only collegiate institution in the Province in the year under report :—

Arts Colleges.

Year.	Number of scholars.	Direct expenditure.	RESULTS.	
			F. A. Examination.	B. A. Examination.
1912-13	37	Rs. 16,862	4/8	Not out.
1911-12	38	14,707	12/17	...

The staff consisted of two European and four Indian Professors and Lecturers, an additional Indian Professor being appointed in the year of report. A new block of buildings for the accommodation of boarders was completed and opened in May 1912. Of the 37 students on the roll, 10 were reading in the B. A. classes, and candidates for the B. A. examination were presented this year for the first time.

Great progress was made in the building of the Islamia College and School during the year. These institutions owe their existence to voluntary effort, supplemented by liberal grants from Government. The programme of construction included an Arts College and Hostel, an Oriental Institution and Hostel, a High School and three School Hostels, a mosque, and residences for the Principal of the College and the Head Master of the High School respectively. Of these buildings the High School, consisting of 26 rooms, and one School Hostel, were completed before the end of the year under report, while the Principal's house and a second school hostel were ready for habitation before the end of May in the current year, and the rest were expected to be finished by the 1st October. Mr. L. Tipping, Head Master of the High School, Ranchi, Behar and Orissa, and a member of the Indian Educational Service, was appointed Principal in March. The school was opened on the 14th of April

last, and by the middle of the year 1913 there were 154 scholars on the rolls drawn from all parts of the Province, from the Malakand Agency in the north to the Shirani country in the south and from the Khyber Agency in the west to the borders of Kashmir in the east. The College was opened on the 1st of October 1913, and the Committee are applying for its affiliation to the Punjab University up to the M. A. standard.

Secondary Schools.

111. Two new Anglo-Vernacular and two new Vernacular Middle Schools were started during the year, and the total attendance in schools of this class increased from 9,010 to 10,350. Other satisfactory features of the year are the excellence of the Middle Vernacular examination results, the percentage of passes having risen from 62·4 to 83·5, and the increase in the percentage of the results of Anglo-Vernacular Middle School examination from 63·6 to 73·1. An unsatisfactory feature is the decline in the percentage of qualified teachers from 68·2 to 61. The lack of proper qualifications is most marked among the teachers of English.

Primary Schools.

112. The number of Primary Schools increased from 260 to 335 during the year under report, the scholars from 14,129 to 16,899 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 64,804 to Rs. 84,967. The percentage of trained teachers declined from 50·8 to 45·7. The main cause of this decrease is, of course, the sudden opening of a large number of new schools, the output of the training institution remaining the same. But another factor to be reckoned with is the absorption of a number of Normal School stipendiaries by the Vernacular Middle Schools.

The following were among the more important of the steps taken to improve the Primary Schools :—

- (i) A revised curriculum was introduced (including the abolition of the teaching of English) with effect from the 1st of April 1912.
- (ii) In connection therewith notes on methods of teaching were issued by the Department, inspecting officers being called upon to explain them to teachers in their visits of inspection and at special meetings convened for the purpose.
- (iii) The list of prescribed text books was reduced and simplified.
- (iv) The number of classes in a Primary School was reduced from five to four.

Training Institutions.

113. As in previous years, the Normal School, Peshawar, the only training institution in the Province, failed to attract the full number of qualified candidates for whom provision was made, and the number of pupils declined from 59 to 58, although the pay and prospects of Primary teachers had been greatly improved by the establishment of the Elementary Teachers' Service. This continued deficiency must be ascribed to the shortage of youths possessing the requisite qualifications, namely the Middle Vernacular standard. To increase the supply of qualified candidates three new Middle Vernacular Schools were opened in the course of the year, while the number of scholarships tenable at such institutions was largely increased with effect from the 1st of April 1913.

Schools for girls.

114. There was an increase of one during the year under report in the number of recognised Girls' Primary Schools. The Arya Kannya Pathshala, Dera Ismail Khan, remained the only Secondary School for girls, the attendance increasing by 30. If the girls studying in boys' schools and private schools are reckoned, the total number of girls attending school amounted to 3,832, which means a decline in the percentage of girls at school to those of school-going age from 2·9 to 2·5. This decrease is due to the decline in the number of private Girls' Schools from 110 to 84. The percentage of qualified teachers shows an increase, but it is still deplorably low. Very little can be done to improve the standard of instruction until there is a really strong demand for the education of girls. The present demand does not justify any large additional expenditure in this direction.

115. During the year under report the percentage of Muhammadan scholars in all institutions on Moslem boys of school-going age has risen from 13·8 to 15·6, or by 1·8. But the percentage of increase is small in comparison with that of boys of the Hindu and Sikh communities. The reasons generally assigned for the backwardness of Muhammadans in education may be summed up under the three heads of dislike of purely secular instruction, poverty and sheer conservatism. Towards the disappearance of the last the active policy of expansion and development now initiated may be expected to contribute. To combat the feeling first mentioned, a recent order has prescribed Friday as a holiday in all Primary Schools; and at the special request of the parents religious instruction may be imparted in Government and Board Schools, provided it is given out of school hours. The abolition of fees in Primary Schools has made it more difficult for the plea of poverty to be advanced as an obstacle to sending children to school.

116. The only satisfactory feature educationally displayed during the year in the Kurram is the increase of scholars attending the Anglo-Vernacular School. There has been a decrease in the number of boys to be found in the Primary Schools, due to the abolition of the 5th class. No explanation is forthcoming to explain the fact that there has been a decrease in the number of private schools and of the scholars attending them. With the aid of special grants amounting to about Rs. 4,000 three new primary schools were erected during the year and extensions made to the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Parahinar.

117. The number of Primary Schools remained the same as in 1911-12, but the attendance fell from 176 to 168. On the other hand private schools increased in number during the year from 13 to 20, and the pupils attending them from 166 to 288.

3. Literature and the Press.

[Further information will be found in the Statistics of British India, Part VII—Education.]

118. Twenty-three presses were at work in the Province during the year, of which 13 were in Peshawar and the remainder distributed through the other districts. Two weekly newspapers, both vernacular, were published, one at Peshawar and one at Abbottabad. The circulation of both is inconsiderable.

4. Literary Societies.

(See page 67 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)



CHAPTER VIII. ARCHÆOLOGY.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, for 1912-13.]

Conservation.

119. The usual annual grant of Rs. 3,000 provided by the Local Government was at the disposal of the Public Works Department for conservation purposes. Out of this a sum of Rs. 150 was devoted to the pay of the two chaukidars in charge of the remains at Shahji-ki-Dheri, leaving Rs. 2,850 available for continued clearing of the ruins at Takht-i-Bahi, and the proposed adaptation of court of T. XX at the same site as a local museum. Only about a half of this sum was actually spent by the Public Works Department, *viz.*, Rs. 863 on clearing and Rs. 609 for the temporary roofing of T. XX. This was partly due to the fact that the clearance work was taken up rather late in the season, *i.e.* about the beginning of February, and partly to the detailed plan which had been prepared by the Garrison Engineer, Risalpur, for the construction of a reinforced concrete roof over court T. XX having to be abandoned on account of the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of water on the Takht-i-Bahi hill. A new plan for the proposed roofing of the court was subsequently prepared by the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Nowshera, and approved by the Director-General of Archæology. But the sum of Rs. 1,378 lapsed before it could be utilized for the new scheme of construction. A good deal of clearance work, however, was carried out among the minor ruins to the east and south of the main monastic structures. In the debris filling these ruins there were found several Græco-Buddhist sculptures of merit, including two reliefs *in situ* and a cinerary urn. These have, for the present, been left in charge of the chaukidars for eventual deposit in the proposed local museum.

Constructive repairs have been carried out in order to safeguard the tunnel passing to the west of T. XVIII and beneath the court T. XX, the work, though difficult and in places risky, being cleverly executed.

Exploration.

120. The work of exploration during the year was directed mainly towards the systematic surveying and listing of ancient monuments in the Frontier Circle, in compliance with instructions received from the Government of India, a beginning being made with those in the Peshawar District. This work was taken up by the Native Assistant, who visited more than a hundred old sites, the majority of them being unsurveyed and now recorded for the first time. A dozen ancient wells of Buddhist times have been examined, and much valuable information collected which will facilitate further exploration.

The Director-General of Archæology started in the beginning of March 1913 extensive trial excavations at the well-known ancient site of Taxila, part of which lies within the Hazara District and the Frontier Circle. The Native Assistant, Photographer and Draftsman were deputed to work under him and continued to do so till the operations of the season were over at the close of April. As a detailed account of the operations will be published by Dr. Marshall, C.I.E., in due course, only a passing reference can be made here to the interesting discoveries of stupas and temples at the village of Jandial, belonging to that area. The results obtained at this first season have sufficed to show the importance of the remains still surviving at the site and the great extent of the work which is left to be done in future years.

Epigraphy.

121. With regard to epigraphical finds mention may be made of an inscribed stone found at the Swabi Tahsil and said to have been recovered from a well at the village of Hund on the Indus, which is identical with

Udabhandā, the Gandhara capital under the Hindu Shahis of Kabul. It is a Cufic inscription in five lines, measuring 10" × 18". The grey limestone block on which it is engraved has been unfortunately subjected to much rough use for a number of years, resulting in damage to the inscription. Impressions of it have been sent for decipherment to Dr. Horowitz, who says "that it is one of the oldest so far known from India. The date is 482 H. (= A. D. 1090). The script, too, is interesting and it seems to be an epitaph." The inscription is now in the Peshawar Museum, and its publication in due course will be awaited with interest.

Another discovery is that of a Kharosthi inscription consisting of eleven letters of the Kushana type engraved on the pedestal of an interesting Buddha sculpture which is now in the Officers' Mess of the 82nd Punjab Infantry. The record of this epigraphic find is due to the courtesy of the Rev. Mr. J. E. H. Williams, Chaplain of Nowshera, who kindly helped to get impressions of it taken for the Museum.

122. The Museum was enriched during the year under report by a large Museum. selection from the many Græco-Buddhist sculptures in stone and stucco which were excavated during the preceding year at Mound D. of the Sahri-Bahlol site. This selection amounting to 154 pieces has been systematically arranged by the Superintendent for exhibition in ten new cases of the lower west gallery. Ten gold, 36 silver and 302 copper and mixed metal coins were presented to the Museum and 19 obtained by purchase during the year; and a very instructive and well-executed selection of electrotypes reproductions of ancient coins illustrating the numismatic history of the N. W. Frontier was received from the British Museum, comprising amongst others the finest specimens of the Coinage of the Bactrian Greek rulers. Mounted in special frames in the Entrance Hall, this collection has added considerably to the attractions of the Museum for the general public.

The Accession Register has been kept up to date. A systematic slip catalogue was prepared for sculptures Nos. 243—1452 exhibited in the Museum. The miscellaneous objects exhibited in flat cases having been previously entered in a register with only meagre details, their inventory on similar systematic lines as applied to the sculptures has been taken in hand. All arms and small miscellaneous objects already exhibited have been labelled.

3

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Ecclesiastical.

(See pages 71-72 of the Report for the year 1911-12.)

2. Civil Veterinary Department.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province, for 1912-13.]

Disease and
Veterinary
institutions.

123. Cases of contagious diseases dropped again from 19,674 to 14,045 in the year under review, of which 3,496 proved fatal against 5,245 in the previous year.

The number of hospitals remained the same as in 1911-12, namely 19. 49,465 cases were treated in these institutions, an increase of 1,331 cases over the figures of last year. Veterinary Assistants on tour visited 1,377 villages and treated 10,944 animals as compared with 1,352 villages and 12,671 animals last year. The increase in the number of cases treated at the dispensaries and the decrease in the number of cases treated by the Itinerating Assistants would seem to point to a growing preference on the part of the public to take their animals to the central institutions. Certain structural additions are still required at some of the dispensaries, but progress in construction has been on the whole very satisfactory.

Breeding
operations.

124. The sanctioned scale of stallions for the Province was raised during the year by one horse stallion, bringing the total up to 20 horses and 17 donkeys: of these 9 horse, 8 pony and 15 donkey stallions were actually employed at stud: the total number of mares covered by them was 1,954. The donkey stallions purchased from the Government Cattle Farm at Hissar have not proved successful, and it will perhaps be found advisable and more economical to make purchases in the local markets.

The experiment with Merino rams in Hazara has been continued, and has been highly successful as far as the quality of the wool produced is concerned, the Egerton Woollen Mills Company declaring the cross-bred wool as the finest seen in India. There is thus some prospect of introducing a remunerative wool trade in Kaghan. A few ewes have now been imported from Australia, and the results of this experiment will be watched with interest.

Horse and
Cattle Shows.

125. Cattle Fairs and Horse Shows were held during the year in all the districts of the Province, and were generally well attended. Rs. 10,789 were spent in this connection, of which Rs. 4,576 were contributed by Local Bodies and Rs. 6,213 by the Imperial Government.

